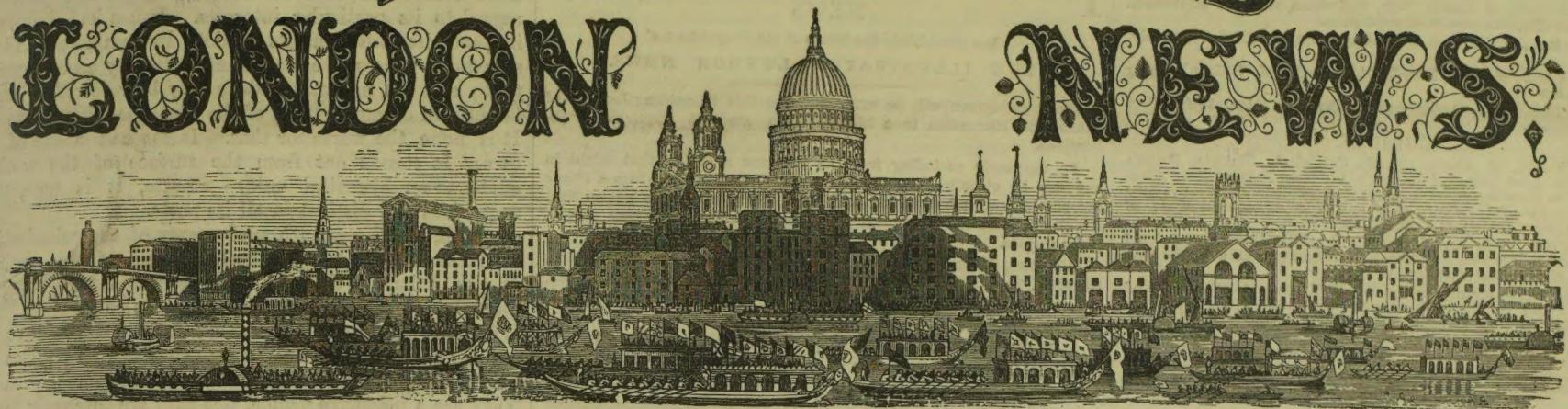


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1826.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6½D.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT PLYMOUTH.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Moccas Court, Hereford, Lady Cornwall, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at Laurie Park, Sydenham, the wife of General Rickards, of the Egyptian service, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at Hill Foot, Ulverston, the wife of Myles Kennedy, of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at Newark-on-Trent, the wife of William Deeping Warwick, of a son.
On the 13th inst., at 105, Onslow-square, the Hon. Mrs. Ashley Carr Glyn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th ult., at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, British Columbia, by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, the Hon. Richard Hare, Commander R.N., to Caroline Acland, younger twin daughter of the late Captain George Rideout Pinder, of the Madras Army, and niece of Lieutenant-Governor Trutch, of British Columbia.

On the 19th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Lieutenant-Colonel William Thompson, late 96th Regiment, to Catherine, widow of the late Jesse Pilcher, Esq., of Cheriton, Hythe.

On the 18th inst., at Melling, by the Rev. W. B. Grenside, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Henry K. Hope, the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, Rector of Bispham-in-the-Fylde, to Eleanor Jane, eldest daughter of W. A. F. Saunders, Esq., of Wennington Hall, in the county of Lancaster.

On the 18th inst., at Tullichewan Castle, Dumfriesshire, by the Rev. Dr. Roxburgh, Free St. John's, Glasgow, Major Gildea, Royal North British Fusiliers, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Campbell, Esq., of Tullichewan.

On the 18th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Charles Edward Stephen Cooke, youngest son of the late Sir William Bryan Cooke, Bart., to Lady Mary Louisa Stewart, second surviving daughter of the late Earl of Galloway.

On the 12th inst., at Stoke-by-Nayland Church, Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., to Edith Sophia, daughter of Sir Charles R. Rowley, Bart., and the Hon. Lady Rowley.

On the 13th inst., at the parish church, Leeds, by the Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.C.L., John Addison, land agent, Leeds, to Mary, second daughter of William Best, solicitor, Leeds. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Ness Bank, Inverness, Janet Roberts, wife of Robert Carruthers, LL.D.

On the 9th ult., at Nynee Tal, East Indies, after a short illness, William John Rivett Carnac, Esq., second son of the late Sir J. Rivett Carnac, Bart.

On the 9th inst., at Blairgowrie, Rachel Croll, the beloved wife of David Dalgairens, Esq., Roseangle, Dundee. Friends please accept this intimation.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23.											
Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.											
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Evans; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon.											
St. James's, noon, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas Hamilton Gordon.											
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine-Knollys.											
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.											
MONDAY, AUGUST 24.											
St. Bartholomew, apostle and martyr. Torbay Royal Regatta (two days).											
British Association at Belfast, sections meet, 11 a.m.; discourse by Professor Huxley, 8.30 p.m.											
TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.											
British Association at Belfast, sections meet, 11 a.m.; soirée, 8 p.m. Oxford Races.											
York August meeting.											
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.											
Prince Consort born, 1812.											
Bingley Dog Show.											
British Association at Belfast, concluding meeting, 2.30 p.m.											
THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.											
British Association at Belfast, excursions.											
Full moon, 1.23 p.m.											
Reading Races.											
Bury Agricultural Society Show.											
FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.											
Royal Dart Yacht Club, sailing-matches.											
SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.											
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.											
Royal Alfred Yacht Club, closing cruise.											

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 25' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Miles, in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air		Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud, Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.		
August 12	Inches	56 6	45°9	70	6 48 9	64 8	WSW. SSW.	371	170
13	29.723	59 5	55 6	89	9 56 4	66 6	SSW.	437	090
14	29.665	58 9	49 3	72	7 54 6	64 9	SSW. SW. W.	294	010
15	30.014	57 7	46 3	68	7 51 1	67 7	WSW. W. SW.	322	000
16	30.009	60 4	53 5	79	..	53 7	SW.	261	000
17	30.163	59 2	43 2	58	6 50 8	68 3	W. WNW.	111	000
18	30.258	59 4	53 6	82	6 48 9	72 3	WSW.	137	000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.736 29.562 29.450 29.984 30.155 30.260

Temperature of Air .. 53°8 61°7 60°7 60°4 64°3 63°8

Temperature of Evaporation .. 51°9 57°7 55°4 53°2 58°3 55°4

Direction of Wind .. W. SSW. W. SW. NW. SW. SW. SW.

Wind force .. 10 12 13 14 15 16

Wind direction .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind velocity .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind pressure .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind temperature .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind humidity .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind cloudiness .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind visibility .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind pressure .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind temperature .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind humidity .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind cloudiness .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind visibility .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind pressure .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

Wind temperature .. 11 43 0 17 1 11 1 35 1 57 2 20 2 39 3 0 17

THE COURT.

The Queen received Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., at dinner, on Wednesday week, at Osborne House. On the following day Sir Howard Elphinstone arrived at Osborne. The Earl of Derby arrived, yesterday (Friday) week, at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty. The Greek Minister was introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Derby, and presented his credentials. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., and Sir Charles Murray, K.C.B., had audiences of her Majesty. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany arrived at Osborne, and later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by their Imperial Highnesses and Princess Beatrice, drove to Cowes and Newport. Mdlle. Tate had the honour of playing selections from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, and Chopin before Princess Beatrice. Sir Howard Elphinstone left Osborne. Lady Waterpark, Countess Bruhl, Count Seckendorff, Major-General Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and Captain Von Liebenau dined with the Queen. The other ladies and gentlemen in waiting joined the Royal family in the drawing-room in the evening. Princess Charlotte, Princess Victoria, and Prince Waldemar of Prussia partook of luncheon with her Majesty on Saturday last, and afterwards returned to Sandown with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany. The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy dined with her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales attended Divine service, performed at Osborne, on Sunday, by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne on Thursday, en route for Balmoral.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

Her Imperial Majesty arrived at Claridge's Hotel at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon from Ventnor, Isle of Wight. His Excellency Count Beust, the Austrian Ambassador, was in waiting at the Victoria terminus to receive the Empress.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King of Denmark (who has been making a cruise off the coasts of Scotland, after visiting Iceland), left for Denmark on Thursday. The King was waited on Monday by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and consented to receive an address from the Corporation privately. His Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Prince Waldemar, afterwards visited the Duke of Buccleuch's mansion, and in the evening was present at the theatre. The Prince (whose hearty reception at Plymouth is recorded in another part of the paper) left Plymouth, on Sunday, in his yacht.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany were present at the flower-show in connection with the Isle of Wight Horticultural Society held, on Thursday week, at the gardens attached to the residence of Sir Charles Locock, at Binstead, near Ryde. The Crown Princess on Monday laid the foundation-stone of a new building for the Ryde School of Art, in George-street. Her Imperial Highness, with the Crown Prince, was received at Ryde by Mr. Barrow, the president of the school, and by the Mayor and Corporation. Upon alighting from her carriage the path was strewn with flowers by young ladies, one of whom presented a bouquet to the Crown Princess. A guard of honour of the 101st (Royal Bombay) Fusiliers, about 200 strong, with their band, was in attendance. The president delivered an address, and afterwards handed to her Imperial Highness a silver trowel bearing the following inscription:—"Ryde School of Art, presented to her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany by the committee on laying the foundation-stone of their new building, Aug. 17, 1874." The stone, which is placed so that the inscription may be read inside the large central room, was laid with the usual formalities, after which their Imperial Highnesses were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Barraud. On Tuesday the Crown Prince and Crown Princess visited the Empress of Austria at Steep Hill Castle, and also the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, where their Imperial Highnesses each planted a tree in the grounds in commemoration of their visit. The Crown Prince and Princess then went by rail to Ryde, where they embarked on board the Royal yacht, and, with the Prince of Wales, paid a visit to her Majesty at Osborne. In the evening the Royal and Imperial party landed at Ryde pier, and the Prince of Wales accompanied the Crown Prince and Princess to their temporary residence at Sandown. The Crown Princess visited Portsmouth on Wednesday, and made an inspection of the boys on board the training-ships St. Vincent and Boscawen, lying in the dockyard.

THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.

The Prince of the Asturias, who is travelling under the title of the Marquis of Covadonga, reached London from Paris on Thursday week, and took up his residence at Brown's Hotel, Dover-street. His suite consists of the Duke de Albuquerque, M. Merry del Val, Colonel Count de Mirasol, and Colonel Velasco. The Prince attended service on Sunday at the Spanish church, and in the evening his Royal Highness dined with Count de Torres-Diaz. The Prince has visited Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the International Exhibition, and the other chief places of interest in the metropolis. His Royal Highness is in his seventeenth year, and he is travelling for the purpose of perfecting his military education.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have returned to England from the Continent. They arrived on Thursday afternoon at Folkestone, where fitting preparations had been made for their reception. An address was presented to their Royal Highnesses by the Mayor and Corporation, after which the illustrious party proceeded by train to Charing-cross, whence they went to Buckingham Palace.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Dover on Thursday week from Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, and proceeded the following day across Channel, en route for the Hague. Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein had previously taken leave of their Royal Highnesses, and left Windsor upon her return to Germany.

Prince and Princess Charles of Roumania, travelling under the incognito title of Count and Countess Vranica, accompanied by Madame Mavrogeni, mother of the Princess, arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Tuesday from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Alnwick Castle from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left the St. George's Hotel.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Bowood Park for Ireland.

The Marquis of Londonderry will be the new Knight of St. Patrick.

The Earl and Countess of Bassborough and Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have arrived at Walmer Castle, Kent, from Paris, on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville.

Earl and Countess Russell have left Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, for Aldworth, Mr. A. Tennyson's residence on Haslemere, which Lord Russell has taken for a term.

Earl and Countess Cowper have left Panshanger, Herts, for his Lordship's shooting-box in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left Stratford-place for Chillingham Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Tankerville.

The Earl of Warwick has arrived in Edinburgh.

The Earl of Lichfield has returned to Shugborough, Staffordshire, from yachting at Cowes.

The Earl of Caledon has left town for Castle Caledon, in the county of Tyrone.

Lord Carlingford and Frances, Countess Waldegrave, have arrived at Dudbrook, Essex.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and the Hon. Miss Canning have left town for Wimbledon.

Viscount Hawarden and the Hon. Misses Maude have left Prince's-gardens for his Lordship's seat in Ireland.

Lady Marian Alford has returned to Alford House from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, at Longleat.

Lord Claud John Hamilton, M.P., has left town en route for the United States, China, and Japan.

Lord and Lady Hatherton have left town for Teddesley Park, Staffordshire.

Lord Winmarleigh and the Hon. Miss Wilson-Patten have arrived at Bank Hall, Warrington.

The Lord Chief Baron has arrived at Homburg.

The majority of Earl Grosvenor, who came of age on April 28 last, has been celebrated during the past week with great rejoicings at Eaton Hall, near Chester, all classes of society having been entertained. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster, with Earl Grosvenor, were entertained at luncheon yesterday (Friday) at the Townhall, Chester, by the Mayor, who presented an address. Similar demonstrations take place upon the Duke of Westminster's estates in Flintshire.

The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery was married, on Wednesday, to Lady Gertrude Frances Talbot, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The ceremony took place in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey—a most unusual circumstance at the present day, as since Lord Hardwicke's Act, in 1756, marriage ceremonies have been discontinued in that portion of the Abbey. The wedding party consisted only of the nearest relatives of the two noble families. The Earl of Pembroke's brother, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, acted as best man, and the bridesmaids were only two in number, Lady Theresa Tallot, niece of the bride, and Lady Gladys Herbert, sister of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Dean of Westminster and the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot; and the bride was given away by her brother, Captain the Hon. Reginald Talbot. The bride wore a dress of white satin antique, the skirt and train being draped with deep Brussels lace, basque body *en cœur*, puffed sleeves, trimmed with lace ruffs; point de gaze veil, with wreaths of orange-blossoms and ornaments of diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and white silk, and the young ladies wore head-dresses of jasmine and long tulle veils. The wedding breakfast was given at Lady Shrewsbury's house in Belgrave-square; and the Earl and Countess of Pembroke afterwards left, amid a shower of rice and satin slippers, for Wilton House, near Salisbury.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science began its forty-fourth annual meeting on Wednesday, in Belfast. Many of its leading members attended, including Sir John Lubbock, Professor Odling, Professor Huxley, and Professor Hull; whilst there were also present the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Rosse, Sir R. Wallace, the Rev. Dr. Henry (President of Queen's College, Belfast), the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Professor Stokes, with many other gentlemen distinguished in science and literature.

The place selected for the meeting was Queen's College, situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of Belfast, within easy access to the city, which can be reached by tram cars in the space of ten minutes.

The first general meeting was held on Wednesday, when Professor Williamson resigned the chair and Professor Tyndall assumed the presidency.

In a long inaugural address, Professor Tyndall accounted for the origin of the forms of belief which took their rise in primeval times, antecedent to the birth of scientific knowledge and thought. Coming down the stream of history, he stated the atomic theory of Democritus, the advance thereon of Empedocles, the still further advance of Epicurus, Lucretius, and Aristotle, and the views generally of the old-world representatives of physical speculation. Approaching the great modern period of scientific discovery, Professor Tyndall pointed out the positions of Giordano Bruno, of Copernicus, of Bishop Butler, and then entered upon an elaborate exposition of the paramount subjects which at present engage the minds of scientific men. The doctrine of Evolution versus Creation was accompanied with a panegyric upon Messrs. Darwin and Huxley; the development of the indestructibility of matter into the doctrine of the indestructibility of force, and the supreme question of the origin of life, were handled in connection with the views of Mr. Herbert Spencer. Taking a general view of the position of science, Professor Tyndall demanded absolute liberty for it. He claimed that religious theories, schemes, and systems, embracing notions of cosmogony, or which otherwise reached into its domain, must, in so far as they did so, submit to the control of science, and relinquish all thought of controlling it. Acting otherwise proved disastrous in the past, and was simply fatuous to-day. Every system which would escape the fate of an organism too rigid to adjust itself to its environment must be plastic to the extent that the growth of knowledge demanded. In closing, Professor Tyndall said he had touched on debatable questions, and gone over dangerous ground, partly with the view of telling his audience, and through them the world, that, as regarded those questions, science claimed unrestricted right of search. It was not to the point to say that the views of Lucretius and Bruno, Darwin and Spencer, were wrong. With that statement he should agree, deeming it indeed certain that those views would undergo modification. But the point was that, whether right or wrong, scientific men claimed freedom to discuss them. The ground which they covered was scientific ground; and the right claimed was one made good through tribulation and anguish, inflicted and endured in harder times than theirs, but resulting in the immortal victories which science had won for the human race.

A programme of the week's proceedings was given in our last Number. A most interesting feature connected with the meetings is a number of excursions which are being organised for the scientific visitors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Grocers' Company has sent £50 towards the building fund of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

The Bank directors, on Thursday, reduced the minimum rate of discount to 3½ per cent. It was raised to 4 per cent on the 6th.

Three little children were suffocated, on Tuesday, by a fire which broke out in a house in Bedfordbury, a narrow lane leading out of Chandos-street, Strand.

A new Government school was opened, yesterday week, in Aldenham-street, St. Pancras. Mr. James Watson, of the London School Board, presided at the opening ceremony, which was held in the principal school-room.

Mr. J. H. Puleston, M.P. for Devonport, entertained, a short time ago, at his picturesque residence, Marden Park, Caterham, 400 of the Welsh poor, this being the second annual excursion given by him to his countrymen in the metropolis.

Many thousands of persons from all parts of the country attended the annual fête of the Order of Foresters at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The weather was fine, and the usual sports and amusements were enjoyed, both inside the building and in the grounds.

With reference to the question of improving the supply of water in the City in case of fire, the gas and water committee of the Common Council have reported that the present system of street-plugs is inadequate, and that there should be a proper number of constantly-charged hydrants.

Preparations are being made for the meeting of the international congress of Orientalists, to be held in London from Sept. 14 to 19. The subjects to be discussed at the sittings relate to the language, literature, arts, sciences, and ethnography of the East, and the business will be arranged in six sections, dealing respectively with the Aryan, Semitic, Turanian, and Hamitic languages, and archaeological and ethnological matters. A large number of Oriental scholars, both English and foreign, are expected to attend the congress.

Archbishop Manning delivered a temperance address, on Sunday afternoon, to some 5000 persons assembled on Tower-hill. At the conclusion of his address about 400 men, fifty women, and a good many children knelt down and took the pledge.—In receiving a deputation in reference to the Saturday Hospital Fund, Dr. Manning alluded to the non-attendance of the working classes at public worship. While admitting and lamenting the fact, he thought it was in a great measure attributable to the insufficient and objectionable provision made for the poor in many of the churches.

The Alexandra District Floral and Horticultural Society held its sixth annual show last Saturday, in a field adjoining the railway station at Penge. This society was established a few years ago for the purpose of encouraging floriculture and horticulture amongst the cottagers inhabiting the Alexandra estate, situate at Penge, of the Association for the Improvement of the Dwellings of Artisans, no one else being allowed to compete; and, judging from the specimens of plants, flowers, fruit, and vegetables exhibited, the society, by the emulation which it fosters, is effecting a good work.

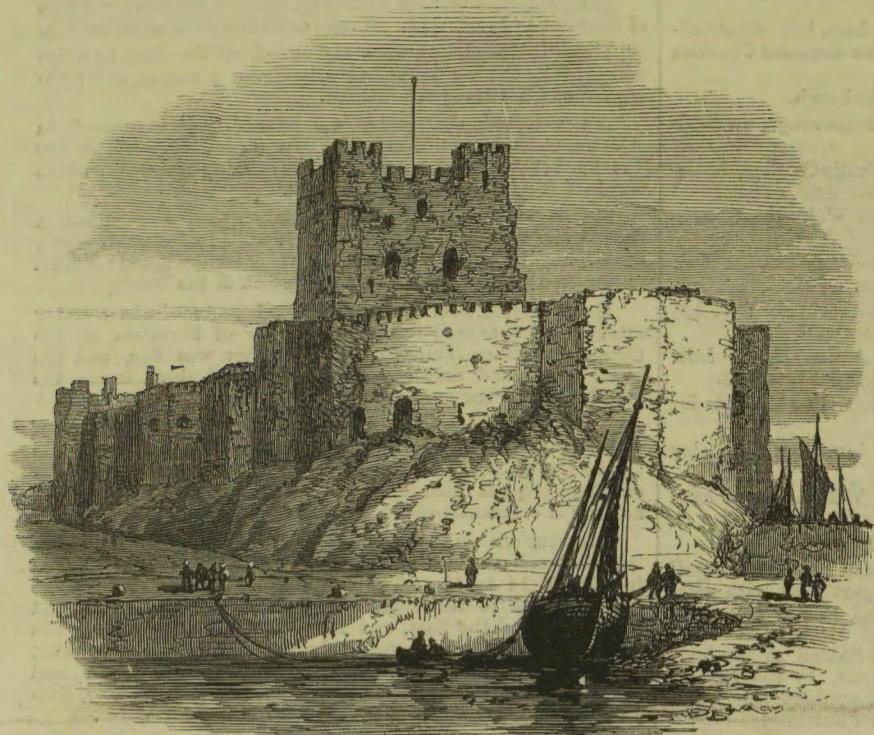
The official report of the committee of distribution of the Metropolitan Hospital Fund for 1874 states that, up to yesterday day week, the total amount of collections was nearly £29,500, which is considerably above the amount collected in the previous year. Of that sum the distribution committee has allocated to hospitals £24,478, and to dispensaries and kindred institutions £2961. In addition to these amounts, various sums collected on Hospital Sunday, amounting in all to £459 13s. 4d., were sent to several hospitals through other channels than the Mansion House committee.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday, at Twickenham, on the body of Mr. George William Jeffery, who was drowned through the upsetting of a canoe, at Twickenham, on Sunday. The deceased was out in a very light canoe, which suddenly turned over; and, as he could not swim, he was drowned, although a large number of boats were close at hand. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Severe remarks were made by Dr. Diplock, the Coroner, respecting the conduct of the persons who saw the young man drowning, without making an attempt to rescue him. He pointed out that they were morally, though not legally, responsible for the death of the deceased.

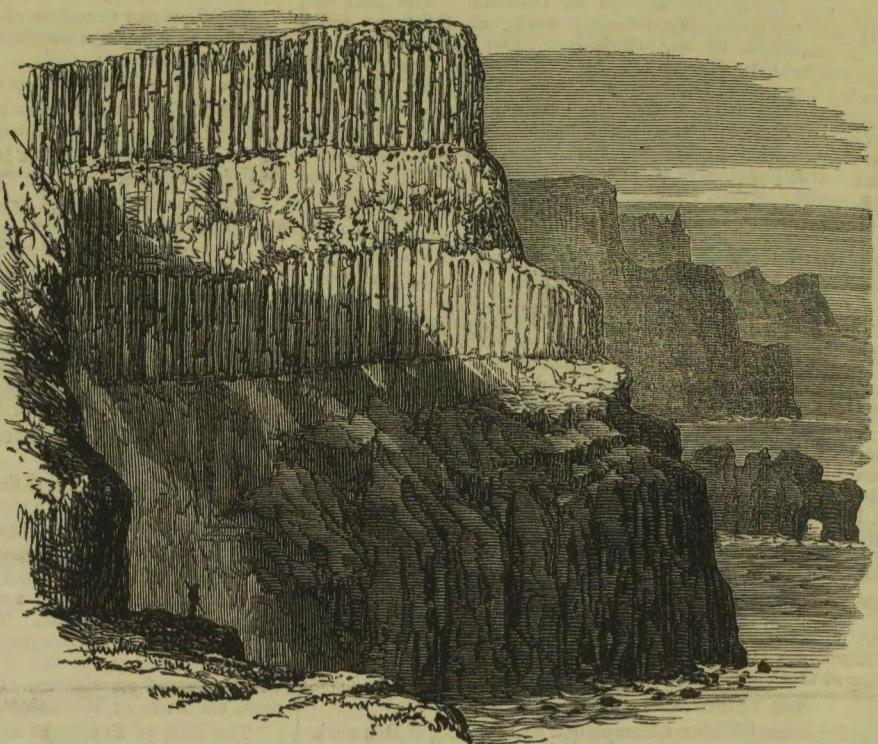
Last week 2365 births and 1368 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 79, while the deaths were 330 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 25 and 23 per 1000, further declined last week to 21 0. The 1368 deaths included 18 from measles, 52 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 21 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, 243 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 369 deaths were referred, against 524, 471, and 426 in the three preceding weeks. Different forms of violence caused 51 deaths; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 20 from fractures and contusions, 7 from drowning, and 7 from suffocation. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Two deaths were referred to hydrocephalus, and one was caused by chloroform administered during an operation. Seven cases of suicide, 3 of manslaughter, and 1 of infanticide were registered.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and re-numbering of houses within the metropolitan districts:—Union-street, Greenwich, to be called Haddon-street; Regent's-road, North and South, Mile-end, will be re-named Coutts-road, and the houses re-numbered. Princes-terrace, Knightsbridge, will not be incorporated with Ennismore-gardens. The name Cormack-street will be applied to two paved footways that lead out of Sussex-road and Loughborough Park-road, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected, or other obstructions caused to the free use of the footways. Duke-street and Lombard-street, Chelsea, to be incorporated with Cheyne-walk under the latter name, and the houses re-numbered. Sidney-alley, Leicester-square, to be re-named Sidney-place. The following order of the Board of Nov. 7, 1873, has been rescinded:—"That the line of thoroughfare situate between the Crown and Sceptre public-house and Streatham-hill station, in the parish of Streatham, in the county of Surrey, be named 'Streatham-hill-road'; Regent-street North and South, Mile-end, to be called Maplin-street, and the houses re-numbered." The Board will adhere to their order of May 1 last, re-naming Russell-street and Vivian-terrace, Chelsea, Britten-street. The subsidiary names are to be abolished, and the houses re-numbered in Cold Harbour-lane; Harley-road, West Brompton; and in King-street, Kensington. A communication has been forwarded to the Board calling attention to the inconvenience of having two places named Denmark-hill in Surrey, and suggesting that the Board should change the name Denmark-hill, Wimbledon, to some other name.

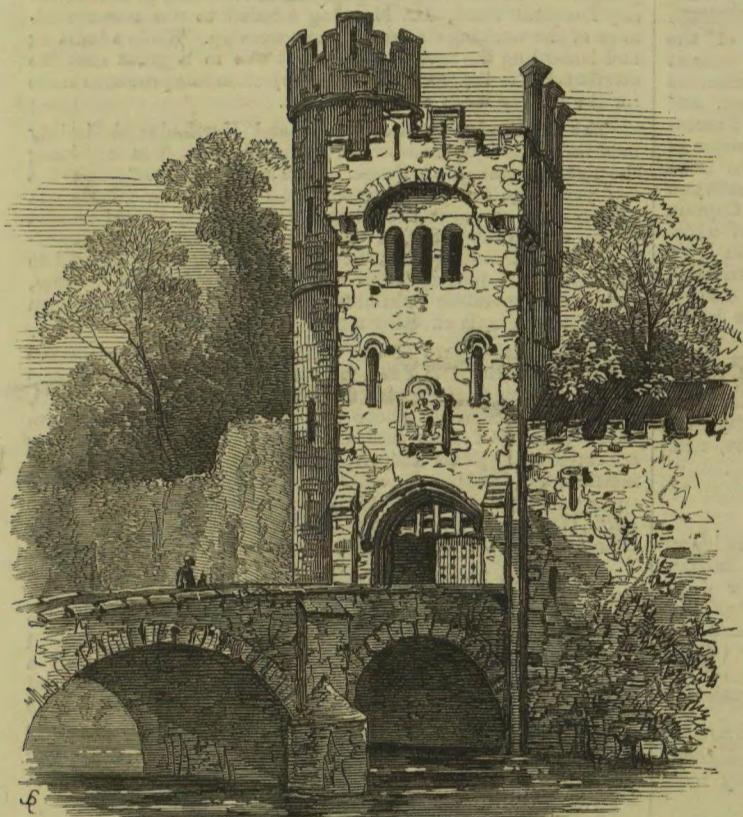
MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, BELFAST.



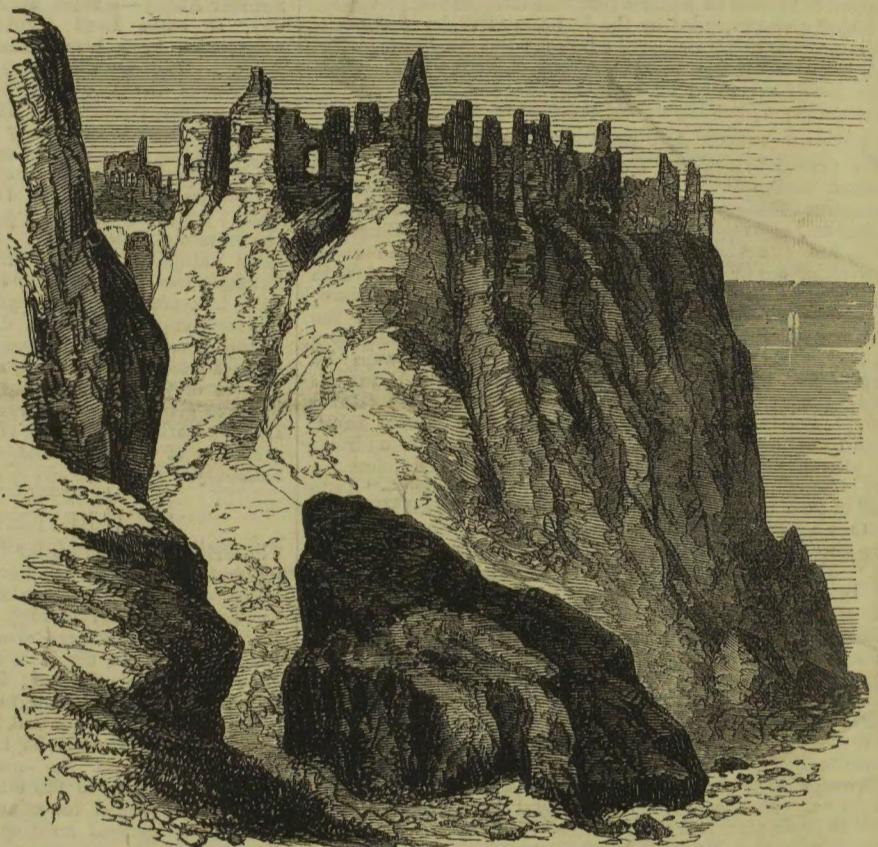
CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.



THE PLEASKIN, GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.



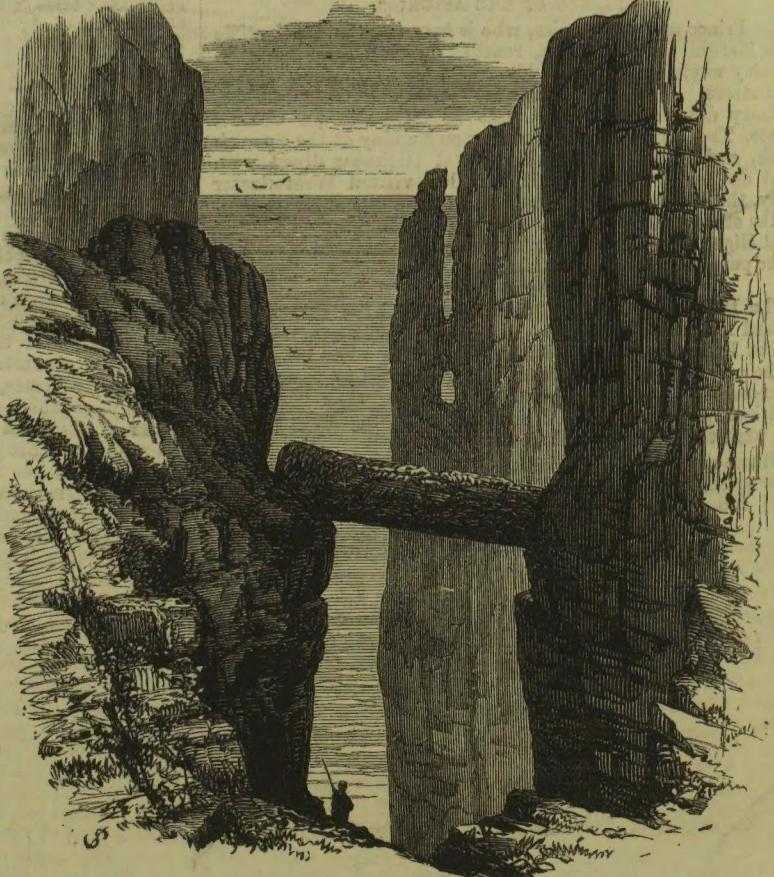
GATEWAY, GLENARM CASTLE.



DUNLUCE CASTLE



CARRICK-A-REDE, GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.



THE GREY MAN'S PATH, FAIRHEAD.



THE KRIEMHILDA, WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES ON BOARD, IN COLLISION WITH THE SHARK AT COWES REGATTA.

COLLISION OF YACHTS AT COWES.

An incident that caused a momentary alarm took place at Cowes during the Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron. In the race for the Queen's Cup two of the competing yachts were the Kriemhilda, a cutter of 105 tons, belonging to Count Baththyany, and the schooner Shark, of 201 tons, owned by the Duke of Rutland. The Prince of Wales was on board Count Baththyany's yacht. There were three other yachts, one cutter and two schooners, in the race. The cutters Kriemhilda and Arrow got the lead, but were passed by the schooners. The Shark was hanging close upon the lee quarter of the Kriemhilda, just when they had to jib round the Nab light-ship, which they were to leave on their port or left-hand side. The Kriemhilda made a slovenly jib; and as the Shark went round, a few seconds later, the cutter luffed right under the schooner's bow. The helm of the Shark was put hard down, but as her mainsheet had been let go she did not at once answer the helm. She thus crashed into the port bow of the Kriemhilda, smashing the bulwarks, tearing down part of the cross-trees, and making the smaller vessel heel over so much as to put the lee side of her deck under water. The Prince, with Count Munster, stood on deck, wrapped in an oilskin overcoat. His Royal Highness took the matter very coolly. The yachts soon got clear, but the Kriemhilda was obliged to retire from the race. Our Illustration shows the manner in which this accident happened.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug 20.

Public attention has been divided this week between the reports that have reached us concerning ex-Marshal Bazaine's escape and future prospects, and the election which took place last Sunday in the Calvados. The latter resulted, as was expected, in the victory of M. Le Provost de Lauroy, the Bonapartist candidate, who polled 40,817 votes, against 27,275 secured by M. Paul Aubert, the Republican nominee, and 8982 given to M. de Fontelle, the representative of the Monarchical party. This result shows that if the Republicans have not gained any fresh adherents in Calvados since the general election, they have at all events lost none, for the votes given on Sunday to M. Aubert agree as closely as possible with those secured by M. Paris in 1871. It is the Legitimist and Royalist parties that have lost ground. Three years ago they were at the head of the poll; to-day they are literally nowhere, thus showing, as has been frequently remarked of late, that the coming struggle for supremacy will be between the Empire and the Republic, and not between the latter and the old Monarchy, as was apprehended previous to the establishment of the Septennate.

In reference to ex-Marshal Bazaine—who, it seems, has been sojourning at Cologne, visiting and receiving visits from the Prussian commandant, thereby highly incensing the Paris press—the most contradictory rumours continue to prevail respecting the manner in which he made his escape. Truly enough, Madame Bazaine has written to the Minister of the Interior declaring that she and her nephew, De Rul, alone carried out the projected flight, which was effected by means of the knotted rope stained with blood found in the morning dangling over the rock on which the fortress is perched; and the *Figaro* has published lengthy statements of the ex-Marechal and M. de Rul confirming this letter; but, on the other hand, the *Moniteur Universel*—now looked upon as General Chabaud-Latour's private organ—declares that all these statements are fictitious, that General Lewal has completed his inquiry at Cannes, and that it is proved beyond a doubt that the ex-Marshal escaped, thanks to the complicity, if not of the Governor, at any rate of the *gardiens* of the prison. Meanwhile it seems certain that Bazaine escaped, not in the morning, but in the evening, before the sentry came on duty at ten o'clock, which coincides with calculations made as to the time necessary for the Baron Ricasoli to arrive at Genoa. It is a curious fact that telegrams had been sent by the Government to the police authorities all over France, ordering them to secure the persons of two English ladies lately resident at Cannes, and suspected of having been implicated in the escape. One of them, however, has written from London to the *Liberté*, explaining that the head and front of their offending was merely serenading the ex-Marshal of an evening from a boat.

Marshal MacMahon has left the Elysée Palace, where he had been residing since the adjournment of the Assembly for a tour through Western France, his Ministers being of opinion that by his exhibiting himself to the "rurals" of Brittany and Normandy the Government of the Septennate will be considerably consolidated. On Tuesday morning the Marshal arrived at Le Mans (famed for the capons which it supplies to the Paris market), and where, after visiting the artillery barracks, the hemp-spinning works, the hospital, and the cannon-foundry, and breakfasting with the various official personages of the locality at the prefecture, he passed some two thousand troops in review on the Place des Jacobins, in front of the monumental cathedral. In the course of the afternoon he proceeded to Laval, where illuminations and fireworks took place in the evening in honour of his arrival. Tuesday afternoon found him once more en route, this time bound for the famous old Breton seaport, St. Malo, which he left last night for Rennes. The official telegrams received in Paris mention that the Marshal was everywhere "respectfully" received, but all private accounts call attention to the utter absence of anything like enthusiasm on the part of the population.

The partisans of the defunct Empire have made their usual annual attempt to organise a manifestation at the Church of St. Augustin, on the occasion of the Fête Napoléon. Several hundred people assembled in the nave and aisles, nearly everyone wearing violets in their bonnets or button-holes. The sudden appearance of a dead coffin borne through the portal, followed by a small band of mourners in shabby garments, and the subsequent performance of a low funeral mass, appears, however, to have strangely disconcerted the Imperialists present; and, after a short delay, they sallied forth, looking remarkably crestfallen that there should have been no grand Bonapartist service. The absence of M. Rouher, the Duc de Padua, and other grandes was especially noticed. Early that morning M. de Forcade la Roquette, half-brother of Marshal St. Arnaud, and one of the most eminent and at the same time most unscrupulous Ministers of the second Empire, died suddenly, from disease of the heart, at the Cercle de l'Appel au Peuple, having only arrived in Paris on the previous evening, and intending to be present at the manifestation at St. Augustin.

The Paris Municipal Council has at length voted the long-disputed project, originated by Baron Haussmann, of a general cemetery at Mery-sur-Oise, in the vicinity of the capital. They have, moreover, decided that there must be a special railway to carry the corpses. M. Vautrain, the president of the council, has resigned, on account of the Prefect of the Seine, who was present at the sittings, having complained that the council insulted him, and that the president did not protect him as he should have done.

SPAIN.

The recognition of the Madrid Government by the great Powers appears to be an accomplished fact. Don Carlos has addressed a communication to the European Powers, dated Aug. 6. In it the writer begins by declaring himself "King of Spain by right, and reigning, in fact, over a vast extent of the monarchy." He claims to have defeated the enemy wherever they have offered him battle, and says the hour is at hand when he will have completely annihilated the army of the Republic. He protests against the acts of his opponents and the calumnies they have circulated against him, and justifies the measures of severity he has adopted, including the execution of Captain Schmidt. With regard to his policy, he says his flag is that of order, of all legitimate progress, and all moral and material improvements. In conclusion, he declares that if foreign intervention were offered he would continue to fight; but he expresses his belief that no such step will be taken.

Further atrocities by the Carlists in the north are reported by telegraph, contemporaneously with statements of continued reinforcements of the Republican troops. Damage done by the Carlists on the Saragossa Railway is estimated at 300,000 reals, and it is calculated that forty-five days must elapse before the line is again ready for traffic. Marshal Zabala, with 22,000 men, 1800 cavalry, and forty-seven guns, has attacked the Carlist intrenchments at La Puebla. Dorregaray is stated to have inflicted another defeat on General Moriones at Oteiza, driving him back on Larrazá with heavy loss. The Republicans, on the other hand, stoutly deny that such has been the result, and claim to have repulsed three Carlist assaults on Alcaniz.

ITALY.

The Government has accepted an invitation to send a delegate to the International Postal Congress, which assembles at Berne on Sept. 15.

Signor Massari, deputy of the Right party, was stabbed and slightly wounded in Rome, on Thursday week, by a man who had applied to him for a post under Government.

BELGIUM.

A dinner was given in the King's palace at Brussels, on Wednesday night, in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The British and Russian Ministers were invited.

It is understood that the Brussels Congress has agreed upon clauses relating to the character of belligerents, combatants, and non-combatants, lawful and unlawful means of injuring an enemy, prisoners of war, and the wounded. It is added that all that could be demanded in the cause of humanity, without prejudice to the rights of war, was adopted. A somewhat different view is taken by the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of Prisoners of War.

The eighth fête of the Belgian Gymnastic Federation has been held at Antwerp. Sixty-eight foreign societies were invited and sent deputations to take part in the contest, among whom were representatives of the London Turnverein. The foreign competitors alone numbered about 1500. The fête has been a great success. The King was present on the closing day (the 17th), and his Majesty expressed to the members of the German Gymnastic Society of London the pleasure he had experienced and thanked them for their visit.

GERMANY.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor William will pay a visit to the King of Italy in the autumn.

Prince Bismarck has left Berlin for Varzin. The papers publish a letter of Prince Bismarck, expressing his gratitude for the proofs of sympathy received by him from so many persons on the occasion of his escape from the danger which threatened his life, and whom, considering their number is nearly 2000, he could not directly thank.

The district councils of Alsace and Lorraine began their sittings on Monday, and were fully attended by the new members, who duly took the oaths.

RUSSIA.

Immediately after the wedding of the Grand Duke Vladimir, on the 31st inst., the Emperor will go to Moscow to review the troops, and on Sept. 3 he will accompany the Empress to the Crimea. In October the Empress will come to England to visit the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Several changes in the administration of Russian affairs in the East are said to be contemplated. The Grand Duke Michael, Governor-General of the Caucasus, is to be recalled, and will be succeeded by the Governor of Kieff, who, in his turn, will be replaced by the Prefect of St. Petersburg, and the Governor-General of Orenburg will take the place of General Kaufmann at Tashkent.

The Khirgiz chieftain Tioulenbojow, the principal author of the bloody massacre of a Russian detachment under the late Colonel Roukine, has delivered himself up to the Russians.

THE KING OF DENMARK'S VISIT TO ICELAND.

The King of Denmark has received an enthusiastic welcome in the course of his journey through Iceland. His Majesty and suite arrived at Reykjavik on the 30th ult. He was received by the Governor, addresses were presented, and native singers serenaded him in the evening. On the following days public receptions were held, and places of interest in the neighbourhood visited. On the 3rd inst. the King went to the Thing Valla fête, and on the following day to Geysers. On his return to Thing Valla his Majesty received the welcome of the representatives of the various electoral districts and of a very enthusiastic crowd of 3000 people, all living in temporary canvas tents, studded over the plains of Thing Valla. After a series of fêtes, the King set sail for Leith on the 9th. He arrived there on the 16th, and was received by his daughter, the Princess of Wales. In addition to the proceedings at the millennial festival, the King's visit will be memorable as having been made at a time when the new Constitution for Iceland came into operation. Hitherto Iceland has been governed directly by Denmark, in much the same way as our Crown colonies. The new Constitution in great measure gives the islanders the privilege of self-government.

Several sketches have been received from our Special Artist illustrating the reception of the King, the most remarkable features of natural scenery in Iceland, and the manners and customs of the people, which will appear in succeeding Numbers of this Journal.

AMERICA.

Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, has paid a visit to Chicago, on which occasion he was entertained by the Chicago Board of Trade. His Lordship delivered a speech, in which he said that England and Canada desired to extend their relations with the United States. Neither imagined that a one-sided treaty was desirable or possible, and it was his earnest wish to promote the joint interests of the contracting parties. His Lordship was repeatedly cheered in the course of his remarks.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention has passed resolutions condemnatory of the reciprocity treaty recently negotiated with Canada as an attempt to establish free trade.

Four thousand Indians are reported to have been repulsed in an attack on General Custer's expedition at Blackhills, Dakota Territory. The United States troops had fifty killed and wounded.

INDIA.

A telegram to the *Times* from Calcutta, of Wednesday's date, says that the autumn crops are deemed generally safe, except in Tirhoot, and the grain supply is ample everywhere. The despatch adds that intelligence has been received of a threatened renewal of the Sonthal disturbances. The police are being strengthened at points supposed to be dangerous.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A rupture between China and Japan, in consequence of the invasion of Formosa by the latter Power, is considered in Hong-Kong to be imminent. Opinions in Japan are reported to be that the Government of the Mikado will withdraw his forces from the island rather than risk open hostilities with China.

A Ministerial decree abolishing slavery in Porto Rico has been published.

We learn from Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, that the Brazilian Parliament has been dissolved.

The Canadian Government has decided to make Bernard Inlet the western terminus of the Pacific Railway.

The Sultan has conferred the insignia of the Order of the Osmanlie, in brilliants, upon the mother of the Khedive.

The *Continental Herald* states that the village of Steinen, in the canton of Schwyz, has derived a revenue of 45,000f. this year from cherries alone.

Mr. William Gaudin, Junior Judge of the Royal Court at Jersey, committed suicide, on Monday, by shooting himself. He had lately been suffering from illness and mental depression.

Eighty emigrants have returned from Brazil to Berlin in a miserable condition, having been forwarded from Antwerp at the expense of the German Consul. At Hanover several residents supplied them with provisions and clothes.

The Emperor of Russia, by a ukase dated July 20 (Aug. 1), has granted to the English subject, John Paul Alexander Sapieha, the authority to enjoy the title of Prince, which belonged to his ancestors, without requiring the proofs usually called for by the law.

Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E., has embarked for Brazil for the purpose of surveying a line of coast extending about 5000 miles, beginning at Pernambuco, with the view of reporting upon eligible spots for the establishment of harbours and for the construction of new railways.

The order of Jesuits numbered at the beginning of the present year 9101 members, of whom 2303 resided in France, 1527 in Italy, and 1080 in England and her colonies; 1533 were employed on missions, and the rest reside chiefly in the United States, where St. Louis is their chief seat.

There is to be a congress at Geneva next month, at which it will be proposed to establish an international tribunal for the adjustment of all quarrels between Governments, and to enforce the decisions of the Court by the withdrawal of diplomatic intercourse from any Government that refuses to obey them.

The Pope has given Cardinal Franchi a magnificent reliquary, inlaid with mosaics, for Quebec, where, on Oct. 1, will be celebrated the centenary of the creation of that diocese. The *Tablet* says that fifty bishops, whose dioceses anciently formed part of the diocese of Quebec, will be present on the occasion.

It appears from statistics recently published that the emigration from Hamburg and Bremen during the last five years has amounted to 700,000 persons yearly. In the more thinly-peopled districts of Prussia serious disadvantages have arisen from this exodus of the people, and the attention of the Government has been called to it.

Arbitrary measures are being taken against the Armenians at Constantinople. A printer has been thrown into prison and his office has been closed, because he published a pamphlet in defence of the Hassounist cause, and a warehouse belonging to Armenian Catholics has been broken open by the police and handed over to the Kupelianists.

It was announced, last week, that the Marquis of Normanby will succeed Sir James Fergusson as Governor of New Zealand; and the *Times* states that Lord Normanby will be succeeded in the government of Queensland by Mr. W. Cairns, brother of the Lord Chancellor, lately Governor of Trinidad, a post which he was obliged, by ill-health, to resign.

Another French performing aeronaut has met with a fatal accident. M. Braquet was preparing to ascend at Royan, and perform on a trapeze attached to his balloon; but the balloon was let go before the preparations were completed, and he was whirled aloft holding by a rope. He had succeeded in climbing part way up the rope, when it broke, and he fell from an immense height and was killed.

The Board of Trade has received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a French law, promulgated on the 25th ult., instituting a prize of 300,000f. (about £12,000), to which may be added subscriptions from other sources, for the discovery of an efficacious and economical means of destroying the phylloxera or of preventing its ravages. A commission, nominated by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will determine the condition of competition.

Messrs. Franz Wagner and J. Böckmann, as respectively President and secretary of the Bahia German Association for Assisting Distressed Subjects of the German Empire, writing under date Bahia, July 18, state that they consider it their duty publicly to return their most sincere thanks to Captain Thomas Jones, of the British steamer Ariadne, for his kindness and humanity in giving a passage to Antwerp, at a merely nominal remuneration, to 117 unfortunate colonists.

Mr. Hotham, the British Consul at Calais, reports that an old lady died at St. Pierre, in 1870, of the undoubted age of 101 years and nine months. (The undoubtedness of her age might appear very doubtful if the circumstances were subjected to the rigid scrutiny of Mr. Thoms.) Together with her husband, she was awaiting her fate by the guillotine in 1792, and probably escaped death only by the fall of Robespierre. Mr. Hotham conversed with her himself when in her ninety-ninth year, and found her working without spectacles: though rather deaf, she appeared to be in good health and spirits.

Lieutenant Cameron, who was sent out to East Africa to inquire into the slave trade of that district, has furnished to the Foreign Office a long report, in which he intimates that the suppression of the traffic will be impossible until communication is established with the civilised world. He suggests the construction of a cheap railway from Bagomoyo to Ujiji, and afterwards the employment of European Commissioners, with a sufficient force to put down those engaged in the slave trade. Whole districts, he reports, have been depopulated by the native dealers and the Arabs, though he considers the latter are not to blame. At present, he informs Lord Derby, there is a war between the Arabs and Mirambo, who destroys the villages of those who do not side with him, and carries off all the slaves he can obtain.



"ESCAPED." BY J. A. PASQUIER.

NEW BOOKS.

The fjords and fjords of Norway have proved of late years attractive places of resort for an enterprising class of English tourists. One of these was Mr. Hubert Smith, the author of an amusing narrative of *Tent Life with English Gipsies in Norway*. We may be permitted, since the marriage was officially announced some days ago, to congratulate him upon having brought the idyll of his travelling encampment to a happy domestic settlement with the "Esmeralda" of that cheerful party. The latest book of a visitor to Norway and Sweden, as well as to Denmark, is called *Wayside Notes in Scandinavia*, and is published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. Its author is the diligent Sussex antiquary, Mr. Mark Antony Lower, of Lewes. Nothing could be more unlike the woodland and moorland ramble of Mr. Hubert Smith with Esmeralda and her brothers, lodging in two gipsy tents. Mr. Lower, who was accompanied by his wife, sojourned mostly in the cities. He tells us that he can neither shoot nor fish. At Copenhagen, where Mr. and Mrs. Lower had some English acquaintance, they stayed a long time, and minutely examined the contents of all the galleries and museums. The discussion of these and other matters of archaeological interest, with superficial remarks upon the history of Denmark and Norway, fill more than half the volume. It would have been more serviceable, perhaps, if the author had restrained himself from needless digressions. There was surely no occasion to give us here, both in Greek and in English, Anacreon's pretty little poem of what Venus said to Cupid when he was hurt by the sting of a bee. It was by the Greco-Roman designs of Thorvaldsen's sculpture that Mr. Lower was betrayed into this deviation from his proper theme. We cannot say, either, that the historic disquisitions he has introduced appear to us of much value. In the latter part of his book we are conducted to Bergen, and some account is given both of that town and of Christiania, the Norwegian capital. Mr. Lower did not go to Stockholm; but he ventures to pronounce some decided opinions, which must be taken for what they are worth, upon the politics of the three Scandinavian kingdoms.

An odd conjunction of opposites would seem to be promised by the title *Sahara and Lapland* (Asher and Co.). This is a translation, by Mrs. Cashel Hoey—better known as a novelist—of Count Goblet d'Alviella's narratives, in French, of his two journeys, the one (in 1868) to the North Cape, and the other (in 1873) across the African desert. There is no reason, so far as concerns the reader, for putting these two different accounts of widely-distant travels into a single volume; but there is no inconvenience in doing so. A slight attempt, indeed, is made in the preface to trace out some parallel of geographical conditions between the arid interior waste of North Africa and the most northerly wilderness of Europe. But the only real ground of analogy lies in the similar nomadic condition of the Arabs and the Lapps. The first part of the book, relating the journeys from Biskra, south of Constantine, in Eastern Algeria, near the Tunisian frontier, to Wady Suf, Wady Rhir, and Tugurt, shall not detain us just now. In the second part we have a very interesting description of the whole country at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, which was crossed to the North Sea, in June and July, 1868, by the author and his friend Baron Ferdinand de Beckman. They left Stockholm, of which a pleasant report is given, for Upsala, and the Dalecarlian mining district, and thence went on to Gefle, their port of embarkation for the coasting voyage up the Gulf of Bothnia. The greatest novelty was in their journey up the Torne river, and its tributary, the Muonio river, which, together, form the eastern boundary of the Swedish territory, adjoining that of Russian Finland. Count Goblet d'Alviella has not had many predecessors, that we remember, who have written and published accounts of this remarkable district, though many have described the northern coast, and the archipelago of isles about it. The region here displayed to view is one of immense forests of birch and fir, with burnt-out clearings succeeded by green pasture-meadows; with lakes, broad rivers, cataracts, and torrents; and with a scattered Finnish population in villages of a few wooden huts. Farther on, as the ground rises higher, vegetation becomes extremely scanty; the uplands present a dreary expanse of bare hillocks or rocks, clothed only with yellow lichen, and broken with pools of melted snow, overlooked by the snowy crests of a mountain range. The travellers in Lapland suffered from intense heat, as they might have done in the Sahara, but their worst plague was the mosquitoes. They at length, after a toilsome march down the course of the river Alten, reached Boskop and the English copper-mining establishment of the Kaafjord. They were met here on the road by six of our countrymen, "who seemed astonished to see us, in our strange costume, but passed us without a word, after the fashion of their nation." Mr. Dixon, however, the manager of the copper-mines, gave the French gentlemen a cordial reception. At Hammerfest, and further, at Gjestvaer and Komagfjord, they experienced the frank courtesy and kind domestic hospitality of the good Norwegians. It is gratifying to know that the young ladies of the merchants' families in that extremely high latitude are quite as accomplished as those of England and France. They are instructed in the arts of pianoforte playing, drawing, and speaking foreign tongues, while they are also skilful in housekeeping work, as our grandmothers used to be. The writer does not, indeed, suggest that young men might look for good wives in the neighbourhood of the North Cape. It is doubtful, too, if the maidens there would exchange their remote country for ours, in spite of the long fierce winter of their native clime. We may borrow a phrase from the title of Major Butler's most recent and interesting book of American travel. We should call Lapland and Finmark "the Wild North Land" of Europe. Its natural scenery bears some resemblance to that of the country north and west of Lake Superior, towards Lake Winnipeg, and likewise to some parts of British Columbia. But the situation of Lapland is much nearer the Arctic regions.

Coming back to a land nearer our home, and one that is most easily visited by quiet English family parties, we must entirely commend *Through Normandy*, by Katherine S. Macquoid (W. Isbister and Co.). Mrs. Macquoid, the wife of an artist whose pencil has gained fair repute, has also won for herself by the pen, in the writing of several approved novels and shorter tales, a share of literary notice. Her book about Normandy is a volume, "illustrated by Thomas R. Macquoid," with ninety-one engravings, some of which are drawn on wood by Percy Macquoid. It is the best account of Normandy that we have seen for many years past, and one of the best class of books descriptive of Continental scenes and manners, as they appear to the intelligent English observer, with a sufficient knowledge of history and foreign literature to comprehend their associations. Mrs. Macquoid first treats of the noble old city of Rouen, where the active industry of the cotton trade has not yet effaced the characteristic features of its past dignity as a seat of feudal and ecclesiastical powers. The Cathedral, the Church of St. Ouen, and that of St. Maclou, the Palais de Justice, the Hôtel Bourgthoroude, and the quaint old tower of the Grosse Horloge, still bear witness to the old institutions of Normandy and France. The cheerful and lively scene

upon the broad river-quays and bridges of Rouen is one of the pleasantest sights to a Londoner. There is a wider and most delightful prospect from the hill of St. Catherine, or the elevated churchyard of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, overlooking the rich plain, the islets, and the wooded hills, through which the Seine flows among scenes of beauty not surpassed by the Thames at Richmond. We should indeed recommend the leisurely tourist, instead of approaching Rouen by railway, either from Dieppe or from Amiens and the junction with the Boulogne and Calais line, to go up the river by the steam boat from Havre, passing Honfleur, Tancarville, Quilleboeuf, Lillebonne, Caudebec, and the ruins of Jumièges Abbey. These places are familiar to the untravelled lovers of art, of picturesque nature, and of romantic antiquities, from the well-known drawings by Turner, engraved in "Rivers of France." Their attractions, in some eyes, are not inferior to those of "the castled Rhine;" while their historic renown is more nearly connected with the persons and actions that must be interesting to our own countrymen. To these local themes of description, of record and anecdote, as well as to the ruins of Château Gaillard, our Richard I.'s Norman castle, at Gaillon, on the Seine, some twenty miles above Rouen, ample attention is devoted by Mrs. Macquoid.

Before, however, proceeding in this way up the beautiful river, she gives an inviting report of those seacoast places, the favourite resort of many English bathers, which lie just opposite Sussex and the Isle of Wight: Dieppe and its neighbours, St. Valéry, Fécamp, and Etretat. From Vernon, on the railroad leading to Paris, and not far from Mantes, the authoress and her husband turned westward into Lower Normandy, stopping to look at the towns of Louviers, Evreux, Bernay, and Pont Audemer, till they again reached the coast at Honfleur. This is a tract of country which deserves to be loitered over; and we could also speak a word for the parallel district of Upper Normandy, up the river Andelle, towards Etrepagny and Gisors, but it is out of the way of railroad travel. For a walking party, that road from Rouen to Beauvais is, in our opinion, decidedly to be recommended. We must not, however, part company just now with Mrs. Macquoid, who has brought us down to Calvados, and rightly declares it the most interesting part of Normandy. The reigns of our Norman and Plantagenet Kings, from William the Conqueror of England to Henry V., the last English conqueror of France, are to be studied partly in Calvados and in the Bessin, at Caen, at Honfleur, at Bayeux. Here, too, are found the ancestral roots of many old families of the English nobility and gentry. The authoress of this volume has made herself fully acquainted with the works of Mr. Freeman and other historians of the Norman period. She makes good use of such references at Falaise, the birthplace of William; at Caen, where his tomb, in the Church of St. Etienne, has been twice rifled and his bones scattered by the ignorant fury of a fanatical mob; at Bayeux, where Harold swore upon the concealed relics of saints to aid William's conquest of England. But she has still a few pages to bestow on the watering-places of this coast; the grand view across the estuary from Honfleur, the resort of fashionable gaiety at Trouville, and several places farther west, not forgetting Arromanches, the original scene of Miss Thackeray's charming story, "The Village on the Cliff." Beyond this is the department of La Manche, with a promontory extending far northward to Cherbourg. The western shore of that peninsula, opposite the Channel Islands, is described by Mrs. Macquoid, including the towns of St. Lo, Coutances, Granville, and Avranches; but lastly, what is best of all worth seeing, the fortress-abbey of Mont St. Michel, high raised upon its insulated rock above the sands washed by the Atlantic waves. This occupies a chapter by itself, which has an independent value. Inland from the bay of Mont St. Michel, and east of Arromanches, is a very picturesque tract of jutting crag and hilly woodland, called the Bocage, which Mrs. Macquoid describes as she saw it between Vire and Mortain. Passing thence to Domfront, Argentan, and Alençon, she almost completes the circuit of Normandy. By this route we finally quit, with her, the noble province, which was, during the better part of four centuries, attached to the realm of England, and in which an Englishman yet finds more that is congenial to his native temper than anywhere else in France.

The subject, though not the form, of Mrs. Macquoid's topographical treatise leads on to that of a learned essay in genealogy and philology, *The Norman People and their Existing Descendants* (H. S. King and Co.). The author has a belief, which he undertakes to support by a considerable array of proofs, that the Norman element in the composition of the English nation is very much larger than has usually been supposed. He holds, in the first place, that, even before the Norman Conquest of 1066, the Norse and Danish portions of the inhabitants of this island were scarcely inferior in amount to the Angles and Saxons. He further reckons that the Conquest of the eleventh century led to the introduction of Normans equaling a moiety of the conquered population. It would seem to follow that two thirds of the mixed race, which under our Plantagenet Kings grew to be one English nation, was of the Northman stock; and that its genuine offspring may now be counted by tens of millions in Great Britain and in the United States of America. We may, indeed, to some extent, go with the diligent author in this conclusion, but may not exactly see the data for his numerical calculations. Nor can we think it likely that the Saxon, the Angle, or the other Old English populations of the midland, southern, and southeastern counties were superseded, in bulk, by the followers of Duke William. A problem of no less interest, which has not yet been solved, is the amount of real admixture of the Norman race, under Rollo, or Rolf, in the mingled Celtic and Teutonic population of that northern part of Romanised Gaul which was wrested from the Frankish Kings in the tenth century. It cannot be supposed that, within a hundred and fifty years, the mass of the people in what is now called Normandy were changed from the Gallic or Teutonic to the Scandinavian type. This objection we should urge more especially, as they retained their Latin dialect, which their conquerors also entirely adopted. If, then, it be doubtful whether the subjects and followers of Duke William were themselves true Normans, we should, of course, be the less easily convinced that the Norman Conquest made such a change in the people of England as is sometimes assumed. On the other hand, it is quite probable that the gradual influx of Norse immigration into Gaul, as well as into England or pre-Saxon Britain, during several centuries after the decay of the Roman empire, had left a comparatively small ethnological difference in the nations dwelling on the opposite shores of the Channel. The author of this work, however, does not enter upon such *a priori* considerations. His method of inquiry was to collect the names of a large number of English families existing at the present day and trace them to Norman originals. The manner in which this investigation has been conducted, and the arguments derived from it, are set forth in his introductory chapters. He seems to have made use, chiefly, of the *Post Office London Directory*, which contains a list of nearly 30,000 English surnames. The whole number of distinct surnames in the United Kingdom has been estimated by the Registrar-General at

100,000. Of these, in the opinion of the author now under notice, there are 22,500 which are Norman. The pedigrees of many fictitious particulars in regard to their alleged connection with Saxon predecessors. We are rather sceptical, for instance, concerning the Stane-ley, a landowner of Staffordshire, whose daughter is said to have married a Norman knight, Adam de Aldithley, and to have given her name and estates to the Stanleys of Lathom and Knowsley. As for the Smiths and other names denoting particular trades or professions, they may just as well be English translations from Norman-French names like Favre—i.e. Faber—as the hereditary names of Saxon artisans. But we cannot doubt that such names as Perry and Parry, Ap-Henry or Harry, are purely Welsh, though some families called Perry have chosen to borrow the arms of the Norman Perers. The reader who is at all curious in etymological details of local and personal interest may find some amusement in examining the dictionary of English surnames that fills most of this volume. We do not, however, rely upon the correctness of the derivations here supplied. In the author's general view there seems to be a measure of truth; but he overlooks some other probabilities of equal importance.

A work upon this subject, which appears to be more useful, is that of the Rev. Charles Wareing Bardsley, *Our English Surnames* (Chatto and Windus). It is, moreover, highly entertaining, as it consists less of theoretical disquisition than of illustrative anecdotes and examples. The derivations of personal nomenclature for English families are examined under several different heads. First come the patronymic surnames, Johnson, Simson, Williams, Edwards, Hughes, and a host of others, formed out of the father's Christian name. The local surnames, taken from the proper names of places, or from such objects of local note as a Wood, a Brook, a Town's end, or a Ford, with a great variety of modifications, are next reviewed. The third class includes the names of office—Bishop, Parsons, Usher, Reeve, and the like; followed by the more numerous surnames denoting trades or occupations. These last-mentioned names are divided into those of a rustic character—Tyler, Sheppard, Gardner, Miller, and the like; and those which belong to towns—Webber, Spicer, Taylor, Cutler, and Draper, with many others. Nicknames, which refer to personal or accidental peculiarities—such as Littlejohn and Meiklejohn, Cruikshanks and Golightly—make an amusing chapter. An index of the names cited is placed at the end of the volume. This work is a good companion to Miss Muloch's *History of Christian Names*; and we may here again commend Mr. Flavell Edmunds's treatise *On the Naming of Places* to those who are fond of similar curious questions about the original signification of proper names.

A collection of proverbs, in various languages, relating to the weather and its symptoms of change, and the seasons of the year, has been formed by the Rev. C. Swainson, Vicar of High Hulst Wood, near Uckfield, Sussex. He calls it, very appropriately, *A Handbook of Weather Folk-Lore*; it is published by W. Blackwood and Sons. The weather in our climate is the most frequent beginning topic of a conversation, and the most difficult to speak about with anything but a commonplace remark. Some people may find it worth while to learn a few of these quaint sayings, with which to flavour their inevitable talk or to ward off the dull iteration of what has so often been observed before. The first part of Mr. Swainson's little volume contains the superstitious maxims with regard to the weather, like that one concerning St. Swithin. The second part is occupied with those relating to the sun, moon, and stars, and atmospheric influences, and the predictions referring to the habits of domestic animals, birds, and insects. Everyone who lives in the country should keep by him this pleasant and useful guide to the "weather folk-lore" of Europe. The *Handbook of Proverbs, Quotations, and Phrases*, published by Messrs. Routledge, is compiled by Mr. J. Allan Mair. There is a separate publication of the popular sayings and the family mottoes alone, *The Handbook of Proverbs*, without the longer extracts from Shakespeare and other poets, as well as the dictionary to explain the meanings of phrases and allusions, which form distinct portions of this volume. The last-mentioned division of the larger work had, indeed, been anticipated by the Rev. Dr. Brewer, in his *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* (Cassell). The other remaining portion likewise forms a little book apart, *Two Thousand Familiar Quotations* (Routledge). Here is plenty of small change for literary and colloquial use.

General Sir J. Hope Grant, having made an official inspection of the 14th Hussars, on Wednesday, at Aldershot, said he never saw better riding, and that the appearance and discipline of the corps were most satisfactory. Surgeon-General J. Bent has been ordered to Aldershot, to assume the duties of principal medical officer, in place of Surgeon-General Gordon.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers in the second week of August, 1874, was 91,689, of whom 33,274 were in workhouses and 58,415 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6295, 9941, and 20,819 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 649, of whom 442 were men, 176 women, and 31 children.

A monster Home-Rule demonstration was held in Glasgow, last Saturday, in celebration of Lady Day. During the forenoon contingents poured into the city from all quarters, until the assemblage at the place of rendezvous numbered between 30,000 and 40,000. There was a procession through the streets, after which Home-Rule speeches and resolutions were made and passed in a field in the neighbourhood of the city. Lady-Day celebrations were also held in various parts of Ireland.

A strange case of suicide is reported in a Paris telegram to the *Daily News*:—At three o'clock on Thursday week a fashionably-dressed young man was seen flourishing his hat on one of the towers of Notre Dame. He threw it down, and then jumped after it. He was picked up quite dead, and so mutilated in the face that it was thought useless to expose the body in the Morgue. From a passport found on him it appeared that his name was Emile Jean Christian Hubert, born in London. The assumption, however, from these names is that he is not an Englishman. He had a gold chain and diamond ring, a watch, and nearly £40 in English and French gold and notes. Nothing is known of him at the British Embassy.

The directors of the Great Western of Canada Railway have issued a long reply to the report of the committee of investigation. Referring to the misfortunes of the past, the American panic, the inordinate rise in wages and in the cost of material, the unprecedented rigour of the Canadian winter of 1872-3, the reckless competition of rival lines, and the various other circumstances over which they could exercise no control, the directors conclude by urging the shareholders "not to be unnecessarily alarmed or disengaged by prejudiced and one-sided reports," but to look to the immense resources to be developed. They add that "having vindicated themselves from the aspersions of the committee, they leave the whole case to the dispassionate judgment of their constituents."

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Thomas Irving Barstow, who has been appointed one of the magistrates at Clerkenwell Police Court, in place of Mr. Barker, resigned, sat for the first time on Wednesday morning, with Mr. Cooke, to hear the charges.

Mr. Edward Loughlin O'Malley has been appointed a Revising Barrister on the Norfolk Circuit, in the room of Mr. C. G. Prowett, deceased. Mr. O'Malley is a son of the leader of the Circuit, Mr. P. F. O'Malley, Q.C., and was called to the Bar on Jan. 26, 1866.

The proprietors of the *Liverpool Leader* were, on Tuesday, mulcted in damages to the extent of £2500 for the publication of a series of alleged libellous articles against the local Civil Service Association. On Wednesday an action was brought by the lessee of the Liverpool Theatre Royal against the proprietors of the *Liverpool Leader* for libel. The plaintiff complained of a statement that his theatre was conducted indecently. A verdict of one farthing was returned.

Two hundred and fifty pounds damages were awarded at the Oxford Assizes yesterday week, in an action brought against the Great Western Railway Company by a clerk in the service of Messrs. Pickford and Co., for compensation on account of injuries sustained by him in a collision last December.

A plaintiff at Leeds Assizes claimed £10,000 as compensation for injuries he had sustained through the overturning of a railway-carriage; but the Judge told the jury that, although the plaintiff might think he had lost that sum, it would not be a sensible way of dealing with the claim to grant excessive damages. The jury thereupon gave the plaintiff £500 for himself and £100 for his expenses.

A staff-sergeant of the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry has been, at the Leeds Assizes, awarded £100 for damage done to his hand by the bite of a Leeds merchant's dog.

Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A., yesterday week appeared at Bow-street in support of a charge of libel, brought by him against Mr. Purcell, proprietor of the *Westminster Gazette*, which had published offensive matter with regard to him in connection with his dispute with Mr. Pugin, the architect. The magistrate was about to adjourn the case, when a writ was served on Mr. Herbert at the suit of Mr. Pugin, and a disorderly scene took place in court. Mr. Flowers then offered to grant a summons against Mr. Pugin, but that gentleman having expressed his regret for the service of the writ, the case was adjourned.

A first meeting of the creditors of Mr. H. B. Sheridan, son of the member for Dudley, was held yesterday week. It was stated that the bankrupt had been mixed up in a great many bill transactions. Debts to a considerable amount were proved.

Mr. Russell Gurney, in charging the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, dealt principally with a charge of manslaughter against some members of the sect called "The Peculiar People," and pointed out that it is necessary to determine how the law affects such matters. Afterwards the case of Sergeant Brennan, who is accused of perjury, was again postponed. Mr. Robert Millar, a retired Surgeon-Major, was found guilty of having libelled a crinoline manufacturer and his wife, with whom he had had some litigation, but sentence was deferred; sentence was also deferred in the case of William Morris, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement. The gang of coiners who were recently captured by the City police have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude—the officers receiving the commendation of both the Common Serjeant and the jury.—Mr. R. Y. Marsden was tried, on Tuesday, on the charge of having libelled the Erie Railway Company by stating that some of the directors intended to create a surreptitious issue of stock. He pleaded guilty, and was discharged on his own recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon. A money-lender, named England, was also tried for perjury, in having made a false statement in an affidavit connected with some Chancery proceedings; but he was found not guilty. James Carbrey, aged fifteen, who had been formerly employed in the post-office at Saffron Walden, was convicted of having endeavoured to incite some lads employed at the General Post Office to steal letters. Mr. Commissioner Kerr sentenced him to two years' hard labour, expressing his regret that he could not make the punishment more severe. Two prisoners pleaded guilty to indictments for forgery. One, who had been a private in the Engineer train, forged the names of officers on cheques drawn on a firm of army agents; the other had been a mercantile clerk, and, after having falsified his employer's books in an extraordinary manner, absconded to America, where he was found with nearly £800 in Bank of England notes. Each were sent to penal servitude for seven years.—Baron Pigott, in hearing the case of manslaughter and neglect for which a member of the Peculiar People was tried, on Wednesday, ruled that the act of the defendant in withholding medical assistance from his child was not a legal offence, and ordered a verdict of "Not guilty" to be returned. A similar verdict was given in another case, in which a man was tried for the manslaughter of his child by neglecting it. For having destroyed the process of a court of record John Churchill was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In the case of Catherine Courtenay, who had blinded her lover by throwing vitriol in his face, a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy, was returned, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. John M'Cane, charged with the abduction of a girl under sixteen years of age, having pleaded guilty, and having undertaken to give £50 compensation, was discharged on his own recognisances.

William Schmidt has been charged at the Mansion House with obtaining goods within four months of his bankruptcy. The prisoner had been in the habit of ordering goods from Continental firms and of disposing of them at prices considerably below their value.—Messrs. Hartmont and Heynemann were, on Tuesday, finally examined on the charge of having conspired, in conjunction with Mr. Del Banco, who has never answered to the summons, to defraud the shareholders of the Ruby Consolidated Mining Company. They were committed for trial, and released under heavy bail.—Heavy fines were imposed, on Wednesday, upon a watchmaker in the City who had illegally pawned a number of watches intrusted to him for sale or repair; and the pawnbroker with whom they had been pledged was ordered to restore the property to its owners.

Owing to the intelligence displayed by George Pyne, of the City Police, two burglars were cleverly captured, on Saturday evening last, just as they were carrying away 1800 yards of silk from premises in Jewin-street. The prisoners, when apprehended, humorously remarked that "it was a very fair catch." Sir Thomas White, the presiding magistrate at Guildhall on Monday, highly complimented Pyne on the manner in which he had effected the arrest of the prisoners.—Mr. Samuel Nicholson, of 67, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, was summoned, on Tuesday, for travelling on the Metropolitan Railway without having previously paid his fare. It appeared that, on July 23, the defendant gave the ticket-collector the half of a ticket dated July 18. The defendant said that he took a return

ticket and lost half of it. When he gave up the ticket he thought it was the right one, and there was nothing on the ticket to show that it was not available after the date on it. Sir Thomas White said that everybody knew that a ticket was available only on the day it was issued, and he should fine the defendant 40s. and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.—George Bence, an engineer, living at 26, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, was summoned for suffering a ferocious dog to be unmuzzled and at large. The dog flew at a little boy and bit him over his right eye severely. Sir Thomas White fined the defendant 10s. and 10s. costs, or seven days' hard labour.

A case which contained within itself the full measure of wretchedness which is so prevalent among the poor of our large towns was heard, on Monday, at Bow-street, when a "decent-looking woman" charged her son, a lad of fifteen, with stealing a coat worth 9s., at the same time alleging, amid tears, that he was an incorrigible boy, and that she was compelled to prosecute him. Young Hopeful defended himself with a skill which secured his acquittal on what may be termed technical grounds. From the nature of the proceedings he may fairly be described as a natural vagabond, gifted with considerable precociousness of the low cunning type. The embryo criminal capped his primary exploit by boldly applying to the magistrate for 1s. 7½d. in coppers found on him by the police, the proceeds of pawning the coat which he was charged with stealing.—The liberties taken by "comic" singers at music-halls frequently merge into license. Mr. M'Dermott recently gave offence to a son of Mr. George Odger by coupling the name of his father with that of persons of undoubted rascality in a song known as "The Scamp," sung by him at the Holborn Music-Hall. Young Odger and a friend of his, named Bailey, retaliated to some effect, and were summoned to Bow-street yesterday week; but Mr. Flowers dismissed the charge on the ground that the defendants had a right to express their disapprobation at such unjustifiable expressions, and advised the proprietor of the hall not to allow such offensive songs to be sung.

Emma Nunelly, milliner and dressmaker, of 102, Seven Sisters-road, was again brought before Mr. Arnold, on Monday, at Clerkenwell, charged with having brutally ill-treated her servant. It was stated that the defendant had made compensation to the girl, and she was discharged.—The practice of stone-throwing by boys at passing railway trains has latterly been very prevalent, and it is a practice which demands rigorous repression. On Tuesday, Edward Clarke, aged fourteen, was charged with the offence, and fined 10s., or seven days' imprisonment.

Two women, named Emma Tindall and Eleanor Percy, were fined 1s. each, at Westminster, for knocking at doors and running away. Their excuse was that they did it on impulse.—Dr. Thurston, a medical practitioner, of Chelsea, prosecuted, yesterday week, a man who had on several occasions used threatening and abusive language towards him on account of something that occurred at a vestry election. The defendant was fined 20s., and costs.

In addition to the offence of keeping open during prohibited hours, a publican was charged at Wandsworth, on Monday, with having attempted to bribe a policeman, in order that he should not give information. A small fine was inflicted for the minor breach of the law, but a penalty of £5, with costs, was imposed for the more serious act, and the conviction was ordered to be indorsed on the defendant's license.—Sentence of two months' imprisonment, in default of payment of a fine of £10, has been passed on a man who personated a police-constable at the Putney boat-races.

The present anomalous state of the divorce law was illustrated at Hammersmith yesterday week. John Fletcher, a painter, was charged with bigamy. The prosecutrix had twice sold off all prisoner's property and left him. The second wife said he was a good husband, and Mr. Ingham, declaring that the prosecution was only begun for purposes of extortion, refused to commit him for trial.

From a case which came before the Thames Police Court it seems that some steps are being taken to prevent overcharges on the part of watermen, whose extortions quite eclipse anything alleged of cabmen. One man, who charged three shilling when his proper fare was sixpence, has been summoned and heavily fined.

At Steyning Petty Sessions, on Tuesday week, Lichfield Green, secretary of the South of England Mutual Marine Association, was committed for trial charged with having embezzled various sums of money, the property of the association.

Mr. George Moss, colliery-owner, Burslem, was, on Tuesday, fined £13 10s. for not having sufficient ventilation in the pit, for having no report-books of the state of the mine, no rules posted up, and no flange to the winding drum.

A farmer, named Shipway, who is of advanced age, has been convicted, at the Gloucestershire Assizes, of perjury. In settling some partnership accounts he denied having received a sum of money, the receipt for which could not then be found, but on its subsequent production he denied that it bore his signature, and made an affidavit to that effect. This was the perjury assigned, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the jury having recommended him to mercy.

Joseph Rudge, central secretary of the Manchester Flint Glass Makers' Society, has been committed for trial, at Manchester, for stealing £98 belonging to the members.

William Percival, farmer, of Appleton, near Warrington, has been fined £5 at the Salford Police Court for selling milk adulterated with 13 per cent of water.

Four servants of the Post Office have been convicted at the Liverpool Assizes of stealing letters.

As at Tussaud's waxwork exhibition great criminals are placed by themselves in a Chamber of Horrors, so the worst cases are grouped here in one paragraph, as in a Black List, though some are too outrageously bad to be noticed even here. Charges of cruelty to children seem to be on the increase in London. Two shocking cases came before the police magistrates on Tuesday. In one a laundress, named Wood, was alleged to have ill-used her little daughter, who is about eight years old, and even to have jumped upon her. At another court a husband and wife, named Lawrence, were shown to have so neglected their child that at the age of four years and a half it weighed only a dozen pounds. Mrs. Wood was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and the others to shorter terms of imprisonment.—John Glover, a young Wigan collier, who had all but kicked to death an old man of eighty-four, has been sentenced, at Liverpool Assizes, to ten years' penal servitude.—John Sedden, a fitter, is in custody at Manchester, charged with the murder of his mother by kicking her to death. The prisoner was drunk when he committed the crime.—A ruffian named Murphy has been brought before the Bolton magistrates on the charge of cutting a boy's tongue in two. The prisoner, being irritated by two lads in the streets, seized one of them and deliberately cut his tongue from one end to the other with a knife. He was remanded.—Thomas Mac-

donald, a shoemaker, has been committed for trial for a savage assault committed upon one of the warders of the Manchester City Prison while he was under detention for some breach of regulations. Macdonald had been sent to the dark room, and when the warden was bringing him food he attacked him with an awl, which he had concealed about his person. The warden closed with him, and in the struggle received no less than thirteen stabs, none of which, fortunately, touched a vital part.—At Liverpool a labourer, named M'Cafferty, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life for cruelly assaulting his wife with a spade; and sentence of death has been passed upon Mary Williams for shooting Nicholas Manning with a pistol, and upon Henry Flanagan, shoemaker, for the murder of his aunt.—A verdict of manslaughter was, on Monday, returned against a man named Hayden, who lived in a court off Little Peter-street, Manchester, for contributing to the death of his infant child by neglect. The mother of the child died three weeks ago.—An extraordinary outrage by three Birmingham "roughs" was investigated on Wednesday at the police court. On Tuesday night three men, named Moran, Foy, and Rock, assaulted a married woman as she was standing at her door with her husband. The husband remonstrated, whereupon he was set upon and kicked. He ran indoors, and the gang followed him, knocked down an old woman, jumped upon her, and threw her down a flight of stairs. They then kicked about a cradle in which a baby was lying, and proceeded to wreck the house. One woman jumped out of a window in sheer fright. When the police arrived, the men defended themselves with a poker and a long pole. Moran was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment, and the others to shorter terms.—The execution of William Jackson for the murder of his sister at Kirklington, near Ripon, in May last, took place, on Tuesday morning, at York Castle. It is the first execution which has taken place at York Castle since the passing of the Act abolishing public executions. Jackson left a written confession, admitting his guilt.

A CHARGE OF CUIRASSIERS.

War is a rough game to play at, and this picture by a French artist, which was in the late Exhibition of Fine Arts at Paris, shows one of the most boisterous scenes of martial conflict. The streets of a country town in Southern Germany or Austria have been hastily barricaded against the troops of an invading army. Market-carts, ladders, and stakes, planted so as to point their ends towards the approaching foe, are placed across the public thoroughfare. Part of the defenders, whether they be inhabitants of the town or a detachment of the national army in the field to oppose the foreign invader, have shut themselves up in the houses, and are ready to pour down a shower of bullets from the windows, balconies, and roofs. Another party, equally out of sight from the spectator's point of view, have taken their stand a few yards in rear of the barricade, to meet the enemy with similar tokens of welcome. It may be presumed that, according to the usual methods of action in such cases, the advance ought not to have been led by cavalry, but rather by infantry in skirmishing order, and that it should have been preceded by a field battery of light artillery, throwing a few shells over the ground to be gained. But we are, perhaps, to suppose that the resistance is quite unexpected; the detachment of horse, requiring to pass through this town on its road, suddenly finds its way obstructed by menacing preparations. There is urgent need for a decided effort to clear the way, since the rest of the army is still far behind, and the cuirassiers will fare badly, entangled in the streets, if they should be attacked by an equal force in flank and in rear. The barricade cannot easily be overleapt by horses and riders so heavily accoutred, and so little accustomed to the feasts of the English hunting field. It may perhaps occur to the commanding officer, after a minute's reflection, that the best thing to do will be to order some of his troopers to dismount, and set them to work lifting and throwing aside the materials of the barricade. Some of the men in this "forlorn hope" will certainly be shot, but they may just as well die in that way as in any other. It is, as we have remarked, a rough sort of game altogether.

Meantime, without professing to know anything of the military art, one may safely declare that these cuirassiers seem to be in an awkward situation. Their fate will, however, depend upon the courage and promptitude of the defenders of this town. Let us here quote from Sir Garnet Wolseley's "Soldier's Pocket-Book" a remark which it may be useful to remember in such emergencies. "All reasoning soldiers know," says our General, "that a single man on foot is better than a single mounted man, both being armed alike. Indeed, it is rather a matter of doubt in the writer's mind whether a man on foot, with a long stout stick, could not baffle the best of dragoons on horseback, armed only with a sword. But there is always an if in such questions. A large proportion of men on foot get flurried when they see a man on horseback charging down upon them, with a bright sabre flashing in the sun. The moral effect of a large number of such men charging in a formed body is much greater in comparison; the very noise of the horses galloping has a terrifying effect." When, indeed, the galloping is stopped by a barrier of timber frames and poles, threatening to break the horses' legs, we suppose the effect will be of quite another kind; and the most splendid cavalry, if once it be unable to move, will become an object of contempt, if not a prey to vengeful destruction.

Sir William Fairbairn, the eminent Manchester engineer, died on Tuesday, at Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey, in his eighty-fifth year.

The *Liverpool Mercury* states that her Majesty has granted, out of the Royal bounty funds, a gift of £100 to the widow and family of the late Rev. Morris Williams (Nicander), of Llanrhidian, Anglesey, a distinguished Welsh scholar.

Five new board schools were opened at Sheffield on Tuesday. The Archbishop of York, Mr. Roe buck, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., took part in the proceedings, and delivered addresses on the education question. Sir John Brown, the chairman of the board, presided at all the meetings.

It appears that a lawsuit is likely to arise out of the recent destruction of the Liverpool landing-stage. The directors of the landing-stage company have officially notified to the board of the Liverpool Gas Company that they will hold them responsible for the damage done, on the ground that the fire arose from the negligence of the workmen of the gas company.

There was no small bustle in the city of Waterford, yesterday week, on the occasion of the citizens, through the Town Council, presenting the Marquis of Waterford with an address in honour of his first visit to the city since his marriage with Lady Blanche Somerset. Along Beresford-street and the Mall, through which the Marquis and Marchioness drove, triumphal arches were erected, while many hundreds of the citizens assembled in and around the Townhall, in which the address was to be presented, who loudly cheered the noble couple as they drove up. The presentation took place in the Townhall.



"A CHARGE OF CUIRASSIERS." BY DE TAILLE.

FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE BLACK WATCH.

We have again to record an agreeable incident belonging to the "Black Watch," or 42nd Royal Highlanders, who have been so often mentioned since the Ashantee War. Lieut.-Colonel Wheatley, on leaving the regiment, has been presented by his brother officers with a token of regard. The testimonial gift consists of an inkstand and a fine marble clock, surmounted by a bronze sphinx, with a pair of marble obelisks as supports. The marble of these three pieces is covered with Egyptian symbols and figures, accurately incised in every detail. But the chief article is the inkstand, consisting of an ebonised plateau, raised upon silver sphinxes as feet. In the centre is an admirably modelled and chased silver figure of a sergeant of the Black Watch, fully accoutred. At the two sides are a pair of regimental drums, which form the ink-pots. A silver plate on the inkstand and one on the clock bear the following inscription:—"Presented to Lieut.-Colonel John Wheatley, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, the 'Black Watch,' by his old brother officers, as a mark of their regard for him, and in recognition of his services as honorary secretary of the 'Black Watch' annual gathering. St. Andrew, 1873."



TESTIMONIAL TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WHEATLEY, OF THE 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

THE M'GAREL BUILDINGS, LARNE.

The seaport town of Larne, on the coast of Antrim, eighteen miles north-east of Belfast, is the present terminus of the

coast railway, and the station for steam-boat traffic with Stranraer, in Wigtonshire, giving access to the southwest part of Scotland, with which Ulster has some trading connections. Large Atlantic steam-ships now call here. A good deal of iron ore is also shipped at this port; but the town has few manufactures; the population does not much exceed 3500. A long inlet of the sea, called Lough Larne, with the island of Magee outside, extending seven or eight miles, lies at the back of this town. We present an illustration of the M'Garel Buildings, which have lately been erected in the neighbourhood of Larne by Mr. Charles M'Garel, D.L., J.P., of Magheramourne, in the county of Antrim. They are intended for the reception of persons of a respectable class, who, having seen better days, are, through no fault of their own, reduced to straitened circumstances, but not to actual pauperism. The generous founder has, in addition, made ample provision for the support and maintenance of the inmates. This

block of buildings comprises ten houses, each two stories in height, with the superintendent's residence and water tower. Two of the houses are of a superior class to the others they contain parlour, kitchen, scullery, and pantry on ground



THE M'GAREL BUILDINGS, LARNE, IRELAND.

floor, and two bed-rooms on first floor. The remaining eight houses have similar accommodation, except that there is no parlour on the ground floor. The superintendent's house is provided with a living-room and two bed-rooms. There is also attached to it a library or board-room, as well for the use of the inmates as for the trustees to hold their meetings in. The buildings are in the Gothic style, of a Scotch character. They were constructed from the designs of Mr. Samuel P. Close, architect, of Belfast: Messrs. R. and H. Fullon, of the same town, were the contractors.

THE ROYAL THANKSGIVING.
A few days since, during his visit to Plymouth, at the Devon and Cornwall Freemasons' Lodge, the Prince of Wales acknowledged, in becoming terms, the reference made in their address of welcome to his happy recovery from the typhoid fever

which had nearly killed him. That event was made the occasion for an extraordinary demonstration of public sympathy with the Royal family. "I cannot be sufficiently grateful," said he, "to the Great Architect of the Universe, for His

merciful preservation of my life from so severe and dangerous an illness as that which I suffered."—We all remember how this feeling of devout and pious gratitude, common to the Prince and Princess of Wales, to her Majesty the Queen, to her other sons and daughters, and to the many millions of her loyal subjects, was expressed in the great thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral. A commemorative medal has been provided, by order of the Corporation of London, to bear record of that interesting service. Its design is shown in our illustration.



CITY MEDAL FOR THE ROYAL THANKSGIVING IN ST. PAUL'S.

In the last thirteen years sums amounting to £6,775,000 have been raised for fortifications in the United Kingdom. The repayment is to be by annuities amounting in the whole to £310,542, payable until the year 1885. They are calculated on the terms of repaying the principal with 3½ per cent interest.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A heavy gale from the north-north-east sprang up on some parts of the English and Scotch coasts on the 14th inst., and a number of the herring-fishing boats on the east coast of Scotland were overtaken by it and ran great danger. Accordingly the Fraserburgh, Buckie, and Banff life-boats belonging to the National Institution were quickly set afloat to their assistance. Two boats were wrecked at Banff, but happily all hands were saved by that life-boat. One man had a narrow escape, having got into the water, and it was with great difficulty that he was rescued. At Portlesse one fishing-boat was lost, with a crew of five men, and several boats are missing. The Buckie life-boat saved seventeen men from three fishing-boats. She took them safely ashore at Craigenroan through a heavy sea, the boat receiving some damage while landing on the beach. The schooner Baltic, of Liverpool, bound to that port from Llancharia with a cargo of stone, was observed to be exhibiting signals of distress in Bull Bay, Anglesey, and accordingly the life-boat at that place proceeded to her. On arriving alongside a rope was thrown to the boat, and the vessel's crew of three men, after tying themselves to it, threw themselves into the sea, and were hauled into the boat and landed in safety. Half an hour after the service was accomplished the vessel became a total wreck.

The officers of the Channel fleet have accepted the invitation of the Provost of Inverness to a ball in that town, and have fixed on the 31st inst. The Lords of the Admiralty, who have joined the fleet, have also been invited.

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THE ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The letter of our Paris correspondent published last week related so much as was known about the ex-Marshall's escape, on the night between the Sunday and Monday, from his prison in the Isle of St. Marguerite, at Cannes. There was and still remains a difference of opinion, among those who profess to be well acquainted with the circumstances, concerning the manner in which this escape was effected. The following is the letter addressed by Madame Bazaine, from Spa, to the French Minister of the Interior:—

"On my arrival here I find by the newspapers that there have been several arrests in consequence of the Marshal's escape. It had previously been my intention to write to you on the matter, and it has now become my duty. Seek for no accomplices, for there are none. My nephew, M. Alvarez de Rul, and I are those who effected everything. On seeing that no alteration would be made in the treatment of the captive Marshal, and that his life threatened to be shortened, I determined to persuade him to escape. I accordingly begged my nephew to help me, which his independent position enabled him to do, and we pledged each other to do everything ourselves in order to compromise nobody. I now communicate to you the exact details of what occurred, hoping to clear up the truth and to prevent innocent persons from languishing in dungeons. I left Spa on July 29, accompanied by my nephew, whose devotion has stood every test. We repaired to Genoa, where we arrived on Aug. 5. On Thursday, the 6th, we went to the steam-boat company's offices for the purpose of hiring a pleasure steamer under the pretext of wishing to take a trip in the Mediterranean, and on condition that the vessel should be entirely at our disposal. About five in the morning of Saturday, the 8th, we left Genoa Harbour, and arrived in the course of the morning at Port Maurice, where the bad weather forced us to stop for the night. On the next day, the 9th, we went to San Remo and spent the day there; about eight we directed the captain to proceed to Jouan Bay, telling him we wished to fetch a man-servant from a villa situated on the coast, for the captain knew nothing of our plans. The Marshal had been informed by words which I had written in my letters with sympathetic ink that he was to make preparations to leave the island by night, immediately after the arrival of a steamer in Jouan Bay. The captain, wishing to proceed in order to have his papers inspected in Jouan Bay, asked us whether and at what hour we would start. We told him we were going to a villa in the neighbourhood to fetch a man-servant, and perhaps also a maid-servant, and should then towards night turn back to Nice. We left the ship in one of its boats about half-past seven, and landed in the neighbourhood of La Croisette, in order not to compromise the crew of the ship. We went thence to La Croisette, having selected Sunday evening because there were fewer fishing-boats at sea than on a week-day." The remainder of the story is more fully related in a second letter from Madame Bazaine, published by the *Figaro* of Paris. After repeating that the captain and crew were ignorant of the scheme, and describing the landing in the steamer's boat at La Croisette, she continues:—

"We took a little walk on the shore, asking the way, because we did not know the country. We observed a woman in a garden. 'My good woman,' I said, 'have you a boat to let?' She told us she had one, but would not let it to us. A little further on, a man to whom we put the same question replied, 'Yes; but on condition of your taking a sailor with you.' This did not suit us. We argued with him, telling him we should not go far from the coast, and knew how to manage a boat. He still refused. At last I took a louis from my pocket and asked the man to get me change. While he ran off we entered into the boat and rowed off as quickly as possible, without waiting for his permission. Rul turned his back on Fort Sainte Marguerite, while I kept it in front of me. My nephew did not understand rowing very well, and I knew nothing of it. After a minute, therefore, I confused my oars with his, rowing in contrary directions so much that the boat was going quite away, and we had the utmost difficulty in advancing in the direction of the port. Rul told me to use only one oar, and in this way I interfered less with his movements. We arrived off the isle. There was a light on the small house situated at the foot of the stairs of the fort. All at once this light disappeared. 'We are lost,' I exclaimed; 'we have been recognised, and they have extinguished the light in order to come and take us.' Rul calmed me as well as he could. It was so dark that we could not see on what side of the fort we were. Being novices, too, at sea, we did not make much way. We had been two hours traversing a distance of scarcely 200 metres. It might have been a quarter to nine when we reached the foot of the fort. Where were we to land? We hardly knew. At length I distinguished the sentry-box at the corner of the terrace, and I said to Rul, 'There is the side of Jouan Bay; we ought to proceed to the left.' We approached rocks. I raised my head, and, seeing their fearful height, I began to despair of our enterprise, and burst into tears. 'It was mad of me,' I exclaimed; 'I am uselessly endangering my husband's life. Mon Dieu! how miserable I am!' Rul did not lose his composure for an instant. 'Calm yourself, Josepha,' he said to me; 'we cannot remain here; the sea will dash us to

pieces on the rocks. Let us row with all our might.' The boat, indeed, was going at haphazard, tossed by the waves. I cannot even now understand how we got away. All at once we heard a slight sound. 'Do you hear?' said Rul. 'Yes; I am sure he is descending. A second afterwards there was another sound, as if of a sliding body. We seemed to hear a rope touch and beat on the rocks. At last, in spite of the darkness, I observed a large mass slowly descend alongside the fort. I quickly took a match from my pocket and lighted it in front of my face in order that I might be recognised. The Marshal saw the glimmer, and answered it by also striking a match. He was still at a considerable height, and I was so terrified that I said to myself, 'He can never get down.' We rowed and rowed; we came as near as we could. I then distinctly heard a grazing on the rope. My eyes were fixed on the Marshal, whom I saw descending. Suddenly he seemed to me to disappear between two enormous rocks. This time I thought all was over. I looked at Rul and exclaimed in Spanish, 'Se mató!' ('He is killed!') I know not what passed in the moment which followed. When I recovered my senses I saw the Marshal in the water, now swimming and now clinging to the rocks. Rul threw him the rope which happened to be in the boat. The Marshal seized it, and was able to come a little nearer; but, as he lost his strength and held on to the rope to prevent being carried away by the waves, we thought his weight would upset the boat. It was a horrible moment. I placed myself on the opposite side to balance his weight. At last Rul managed to catch hold of the Marshal, lift him up, and flung him into the boat. The Marshal rolled in, as it were. His first words, 'Ah, my children, how devoted you are to me!' Emotion prevented his saying more.

"It was not a time to indulge in sentiment; it was necessary to start immediately. The Marshal and Rul took each an oar and rowed in the direction of the spot where we had left the Italian sailors who had landed us at La Croisette. Not knowing the precise spot where they were, we went along by the coast under great difficulties. The Marshal had no longer any strength to row; he even lost an oar on a rock. We at last came alongside, and found the sailors very uneasy about us. We told them we had missed them and had been a long time seeking them. 'My nephew and my servant,' I added, 'have been rowing, and I have been steering.' The sailors did not question us. They drew our boat on the coast, and we set off in their boat to join the Baron Ricasoli. It was half-past twelve o'clock or a quarter to one when we got on board. Everybody was asleep, except the second mate. Rul went and roused the captain, and said, 'We have changed our plan; we wish to go to Genoa instead of Nice, in order to ask the company's permission to go to Naples.' The captain answered, 'But my papers are taken out for Nice; I cannot go to Genoa.' There was a warm discussion between us. 'The company,' I said, 'put you at our disposal; you must execute our orders.' This peremptory language induced the captain to obey. He steered for Genoa. It was one o'clock at the moment of re-entering our cabins. I said carelessly to the captain, 'I recommend to your care the old servant I have just brought.' Towards two o'clock we reached Genoa. At the moment of landing I gave the Marshal my cloak, a carpet bag, and a small trunk, saying, 'Here, Peter, take all this.' The captain heard me, and had not the least suspicion of the identity of my old 'Peter.' We took a light breakfast at the Hôtel des Quatre Nations, and started the same day for Milan. We spent Monday night at the Hôtel de la Grande Bretagne. On Tuesday we were at Como. We crossed the lake by steamer and landed at Colico, whence a carriage took us to Chiavenna. In order to pass the Splügen we took three places in the coupé of the diligence. At last we arrived at Coire, and thence proceeded by railway to Constance. Although after leaving Genoa the Marshal had not retained his rôle of an old servant, he had not yet been recognised by anybody. At Constance only, on his alighting from the train, was his incognito discovered. Everybody greeted him with much respect. While at Constance we wished to pay a visit to the Empress and Prince Imperial, who were at Arenenberg, quite close by. This visit was a very short one; it was a simple visit of politeness, in which the heart was everything and politics were nothing. The Marshal maintained a great reserve. At last, on Friday evening, we reached Cologne, where my husband now is, at the Hôtel du Nord. We have not yet decided where we shall retire to."

In reply to the *Figaro* correspondent, Madame Bazaine said, "I had myself brought the Marshal in his prison agirle with an iron hook, so that he could attach it to his rope, and thus more easily support himself in the air. His rope, twenty-seven metres long, had been prepared some days before. It was made with the ropes of his trunks; we had, of course, put as many as possible round them. The Marshal, forewarned, as I told you, watched every evening at seven o'clock in the direction of Jouan Bay. As soon as he observed us on Sunday evening he went and fastened his rope in the spot he had prepared beforehand. There was a gargoil in the wall of the terrace, the channel of which the Marshal had cleared out with his garden rake. He passed the rope through it and fastened the end to an iron bar placed across the gargoil, and covered it up with earth. During this time M. Marche, the governor of the prison, was dining. He afterwards came and walked with the Marshal and Colonel Villette, and they talked composedly. About a quarter to ten the Marshal said, 'I am rather tired; I shall go to bed earlier this evening.' Then he saluted Colonel Villette and M. Marche, saying 'Bon soir.' The governor retired, persuaded that the Marshal did the same; but the latter putting his hand on the little green bank of the terrace, reached on all fours the opposite side of the terrace where the rope was. It was high time, for at ten o'clock the night watch was to arrive, and escape would then be impossible. When the warden came and locked the door of the Marshal's room from the outside he evidently believed the Marshal had entered it, and perhaps gone to bed. He gave himself no further uneasiness. The Marshal afterwards told me he was really alarmed when he looked at the abyss above which he was hanging. The rope at a certain distance was no longer steadied by the weight of his body. The wind propelled it to the right and the left against the rocks and the bushes, so that he reached us with the lower part of his body covered with bruises and his hands with blood. His clothes were torn, his trousers especially were in tatters. We have kept these as a keepsake. The loop guard with which I had furnished him was very useful; it enabled him especially to remain suspended for a moment by one hand and to seek in his waistcoat pocket a small box of matches to answer my signal. I had forgotten one detail. You know I am, like all Mexican women, a little superstitious. I wore on that Sunday evening a necklace of large amber beads on my neck. I said to my husband on reaching Genoa, 'I will give this necklace to my daughter to wear all her life. I am sure it will bring her good luck.' It is the necklace you may see my little Eugénie wearing."

The *Cologne Gazette* gives the following particulars of the Marshal's escape as derived from himself:—

"From his sitting-room the prisoner was obliged, in order to arrive at the terrace (his promenade), to pass a bridge, and to descend some steps at the end of it. The bridge was enclosed by walls on both sides, on one of which stood the guard.

A tent-roof was spread over the bridge to keep off the rays of the sun, which also concealed from those standing at the foot of the steps the persons on the bridge. On the south-eastern point of the island, which has a steep descent into the sea, the Marshal had arranged a little kitchen garden, in which he worked much and watered his beans. There his flight was to be effected. In a far projecting part of this garden the Marshal discovered one day that an old gutter for carrying off the rain water which poured through the rock was filled up by fragments of wall and rubble. Every day the Marshal worked to open it gradually, and had to conceal with stones and grass what he was doing from the eyes of spies. At last the opening was completed. If inside the gutter two iron bars were placed across the rock, and if to the bars a strong rope ending with an iron ring and penetrating through the other side of the gutter was attached, a rope-ladder could be fastened to it strong enough to carry even so corpulent a man as the Marshal. In the gutter there was room enough to hide the rope-ladder and ropes till the decisive day. The most difficult part was to arrive unnoticed at the gutter. Every evening Marchi (the gaoler) accompanied the prisoner on his return from the terrace across the bridge to his rooms. Then the door was closed by the warders, and escape rendered impossible. The Marshal resolved to trust to a happy chance, and to expect the day agreed on with his wife for the daring act. The night from the Sunday to the Monday was chosen. When, at ten o'clock, the Marshal arrived with Marchi at the flight of steps, he asked Marchi not to take any more trouble, as the way to the rooms was now very short. Marchi let himself be persuaded. The Marshal mounted alone, crossed the bridge, the tent roof of which concealed him for a moment from those outside, feigned to open and shut the door, which was closed later by the unsuspecting warders, leaped across the wall at the left of the bridge, went softly along the outer wall, and reached the gutter, having now passed the first danger. A thick rope, provided with many knots and at the end with a strong iron hook, was fastened to the ring, and the descent, 80 ft. deep, began with the danger of being smashed against the projecting cliffs or of falling into the sea, lashed by a furious wind. The Marshal, who had gained much strength during his captivity, had also put on a strong, tightly-fitting belt, with an iron hook in front, so that he could fasten himself to a knot of the rope whenever he required a short rest. Arrived at the middle of the rope, he perceived a feeble light beneath him. He knew now that his wife was there. He replied by the signal agreed on, lighting a match showing him thus suspended. His hands swelled and bled; the cliffs hurt him everywhere; thick cloth trousers, still damp from the sea-water, are covered all over with holes, and showing what the daring man must have suffered. Having reached the end of the rope, but not the bottom, he let himself drop into the sea and swam towards the boat, in which were his faithful wife and her courageous nephew. Before reaching it his strength left him, and Alvarez de Rul, his youthful deliverer, had to lift the heavy man into the rolling boat."

Many people yet believe that the escape was not so romantic or perilous as it has been represented, and the inquiry already instituted tends to confirm this supposition. There are certain political motives for willingly presuming that Bazaine, owing to connivance on the island, left his prison very quietly at the hour he had chosen for embarking, and that, without ladder or rope, he repaired to the boat at a spot where a man, however little accustomed to the sea, would have incurred no risk. The governor of the fort, moreover, has made contradictory statements in the examinations which he has undergone. There seems no reason for thinking the sentinels were accomplices; none of them quitted their posts, or heard or saw anything after ten p.m. There are no scratches on the doors or walls. An examination of the prisoner's rooms has shown that the scheme had been long meditated, and documents proving the complicity of persons unconnected with the island are said to have been found. Two young English ladies at Cannes—Miss Rose and Miss Charlotte Dickinson—were said to be under suspicion, but this seems to have passed off.

The town of Cannes, on the south coast of France, 120 miles east of Marseilles, is well known as a marine watering-place much frequented by the English in winter, and as the favourite winter residence of the late Lord Brougham, who died and was buried there. Jouan Bay, east of the town, is the place where Napoleon I. landed on his escape from the Isle of Elba in 1815. The Isle of St. Marguerite, in the Bay of Cannes, is three-quarters of a mile distant from the mainland. It is two miles long and half a mile broad, very rocky, and mostly covered by a pine forest. Only two or three woodmen and their families live there. At one point of its shore, opposite the Point de la Croisette, is the Fort of St. Marguerite, built by order of Cardinal Richelieu in the year 1637.

This fort was used in 1687, and during eleven years, for the imprisonment of the famous "Man in the Iron Mask." That very mysterious historical personage was confined twenty-four years in different prisons—at Pinerolo and Exilles, in Piedmont, at the Isle of St. Marguerite, and lastly, in 1698, at the Bastille of Paris. His face was never seen, except by his constant jailor, M. de St. Mars, who was always with him everywhere. It was perpetually covered with a mask of black velvet, so fitted on springs that the wearer need not take it off even to eat or drink. In other respects the prisoner was treated with great indulgence, his diet and dress being handsomely provided for. While at the Isle St. Marguerite he one day wrote or scratched some words on a silver plate, and threw it out of the window. It was picked up in the sea by a fisherman, who could not read it, and brought it to M. de St. Mars. The unknown prisoner died at Paris in 1703. There were several wild notions concerning his identity; one, that he was an elder or twin brother of Louis XIV.; another, that he was the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, supposed to have been beheaded on Tower-hill. But it is now believed that he was Count Ercole Antonio Mattiolo, a senator of Mantua, who had been private agent for Ferdinand, Duke of Mantua. He suffered this punishment for having deceived Louis XIV. in a secret treaty for the purchase of the fortress of Casale, in Italy. The Spanish and Austrian Governments had bribed him on the other side, and all parties were so much ashamed of the infamous transaction that it was resolved to keep it secret.

The barracks of the Isle St. Marguerite have accommodation for 1000 men, but the actual garrison was a hundred, under a chef de bataillon as commandant. The place has of late been used as a military prison. A number of mutinous Arab soldiers, from Algiers, were confined in the large three-storied block. The chamber in a tower, so long occupied by the Man in the Iron Mask, is a gloomy well 21 ft. by 18 ft., with a vaulted roof, and with a single window, defended with a treble row of iron bars, the rows 2 ft. apart. We refer to the plan of the fort, which is presented, with two exterior views, in our Extra Supplement. The Portrait of Madame Bazaine is from a photograph by E. Maouny, Rue de Saints Pères, Paris.

One hundred and thirty emigrants left Shetland last week, by the steamer Schiller, for New Zealand.

THE COAST OF ANTRIM.

The meeting of the British Association at Belfast is a suitable occasion for giving some views of the neighbouring coast, as it will be visited by the members in their excursions after the scientific discussions. From the head of Belfast Lough, all round the north-eastern part of Ireland, to Portrush, near Coleraine, in Derry, the shores of Antrim, extending about eighty miles, present many remarkable features. The most famous object of admiring curiosity is the Giants' Causeway, an extraordinary projection of the lower bed of columnar basalt into the sea, at the point of this county farthest north. It has probably some geological connection with the basaltic formation of Fingal's Cave, in Staffa, among the western islands of Scotland. A view of the Giants' Causeway, drawn by Mr. S. Read, will be given in our next. We present, in the meantime, the views sketched by him of several other places on this coast. These are Carrickfergus Castle, on Belfast Lough; Glenarm Castle, ten or twelve miles north of Larne; Fair Head, or Benmore, the north-eastern promontory, which approaches nearest to the southward peninsula of Argyllshire, called the Mull of Cantyre; the Pleaskin and Carrick-a-Rede, at the Giants' Causeway; and Dunluce Castle, a few miles farther west towards Portrush. For the most recent topographical notices we may refer to an excellent "Guide to Belfast and the Adjoining Counties," just published by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club.

The two adjoining counties of Down and Antrim show a remarkable surface configuration. Their highlands are situated on the seacoast, rising in different places to a mountainous elevation. Hence their general level declines rapidly inland, to the shores of Lough Neagh, the largest fresh-water lake in the United Kingdom, with the Upper and Lower Bann, receiving and discharging almost the whole land-drainage of this district. The Lagan, which separates the two counties from each other at the head of Belfast Lough, is almost the only stream, except mountain torrents, that runs into the sea. The mountains of Mourne, in the county of Down, attain a height of 2794 ft., which is exceeded only by two or three of the loftiest in Cumberland, and by none in the south of Scotland. They may conveniently be explored from Dundrum, or from Rostrevor, near Greenore, on Carlingford Lough, to which place there are steam-boats now running from Holyhead. The Antrim shore, whither our readers' attention is now bound, can only be traversed by railway so far as Larne, the port for steam-boats crossing to Stranraer, in Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire. But there are coaches along the road farther north and west, and the rail-road is again met at Portrush.

Carrickfergus, on the coast railway, ten miles from Belfast, is a town of 9000 people. Its name, which means "the Rock of Fergus," is derived from a chieftain who led the Dalriada Picts into Scotland at the beginning of the sixth century. This place was occupied in the twelfth century by the Norman invaders of Ireland. It gave them a secure foothold in the country of Ulster. John de Courcy, a knight of Chester, who had married a daughter of the Norwegian King of the Isle of Man, was the leader of the Norman conquest in Ulster from 1177 till he was supplanted, about 1206, by Sir Hugh de Lacy, a favourite of King John. The Castle of Carrickfergus, built in their time, is a fine example of the old Norman military stronghold. It stands on a rocky peninsula, thirty feet above the water. It occupies the whole top of the rock, so that three sides of the Castle have their walls washed by the sea. The keep is ninety feet high, and is divided into five stories; the walls are nine feet thick. The ancient portcullis still exists within the arched gateway. King John was the guest of Hugh de Lacy at this Castle in 1210. About a hundred years later, Carrickfergus was besieged and captured by King Robert Bruce of Scotland and his brother, Edward Bruce; but the English took it again in 1318. It was one of the few places in Ulster which the English were able to keep against the O'Neils of Tyrone, and the Macdonnells, in the sixteenth century. At the breaking out of the Irish rebellion in 1641 it was a place of refuge for the English of the north. It was taken and retaken by both parties in the Civil War, and in the war between William III. and James II. after the revolution of 1688. The Castle was attacked and stormed in February, 1760, by a French force of 800 men, landed from three ships of war under Commodore Thurot. After holding the place four days he re-embarked, when his whole squadron was captured by the English fleet off the Isle of Man. But it was less than a hundred years ago, in April, 1778, that the American Paul Jones fought and captured H.M.S. Drake in the bay at Carrickfergus. The fight lasted an hour and a quarter; Captain Burden, the commander of the Drake, was killed, and Lieutenant Dobbs was mortally wounded. The ancient church of St. Nicholas at Carrickfergus, found in 1220 as a monastery of Premonstratensian Canons, is of some historical interest.

Glenarm Castle is finely situated in a wooded park on the shore of a cove or inlet of the sea, below the hill of Nachore, which is nearly 1200 ft. high. This is the seat of the Earl of Antrim, who is the representative of the once powerful Macdonnells, of Dunluce, a branch of those Macdonnells who were Lords of the Isles and of Lorne or Argyll in the west of Scotland. But in the fifteenth century Glenarm belonged to a Scottish knight-gentleman named Robert Bissett, who founded a monastery here. It afterwards came into the possession of the Macdonnells, one of whom was made an Earl by James I., having previously obtained the title of Viscount Dunluce.

The road from Glenarm winds along the chalk or white limestone cliffs of Carne Lough to Garron Point, a striking promontory with three pinnacles of basalt, near which is Garron Tower, the seat of the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry. The scenery of Red Bay and Glenariff, with its waterfalls tumbling over cliffs 1000 ft. high, is very wonderful. Cushendall and Cushendun, two villages near the mouth of a stream called the Cush, backed by some lofty mountains, lead to the north-easterly termination of the land. Tor Head, the nearest point to Scotland, was the place where beacon fires used to be lighted by the Scots of this country as signals to their kinsmen in Argyllshire. The valley of Glendun is crossed by a magnificent viaduct of three arches. We next reach Benmore or Fairhead, one of the grandest headlands on this coast. Its height is 639 ft., with 319 ft. of a perpendicular escarpment, consisting of rectangular columns 20 ft. in diameter, below which is an abutment of huge fragments of fallen rock. Several of these pillars seem to be partially detached from the cliff, and lean out fearfully over the precipice. This point is within seventeen miles of the Scottish coast.

Rounding this corner of the shore of Ireland to the north coast brings us to the small town of Ballycastle, with its coal-mines and valuable quarries. It looks across the bay to Rathlin Island, seven miles distant, a place of note both in Irish and Scottish history. The inhabitants of Rathlin Island, or the refugees there from the mainland, are said to have been cruelly massacred by a party of English soldiers, after the rebellion in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Nearly three centuries before, in 1306, Robert Bruce found shelter in a castle here, and learnt his lesson of persevering toil from the spider with its web so often destroyed and renewed. The island is five miles long and three broad, affording good pasture for sheep. On the coast, proceeding from Ballycastle farther west, are several old

ruined castles, those of Duncurry, Hunbane, and Denseverick, which have been witness to fierce deeds of war, but scanty fragments of their walls remain. Celtic cromlechs, too, are placed here and there on this road. The isolated basaltic crag of Carrick-a-Rede is approached by a flying bridge of ropes over a chasm 60 ft. wide and 80 ft. deep. This is shown in one of our sketches. We pass Ballintoy, and soon arrive at the celebrated Giants' Causeway, which must be described next week. One of its features, the remarkable basaltic cliff of the Pleaskin, is represented among the lesser views.

Dunluce Castle, further on towards Portrush, is extremely picturesque. Lord John Manners has observed that "there is no castle on the Rhine, or the Loire, or the Seine, or anywhere else that I know of, that can be compared with Dunluce for desolate, awe-inspiring grandeur." Its cluster of grim towers, fit to be the home of a stern old Viking, cover the summit of a naked rock, cut off from the mainland, except for a narrow passage along the top of a thick wall, above the level of the connecting natural isthmus. The castle walls seem to be a continuation of the perpendicular face of the cliff on each side, overhanging the sea at a height of 100 ft. A part of the buildings, with the kitchen, was once swept away by a storm, in 1639, while Lady Margaret Macdonnell was entertaining all the nobles of Ulster at a sumptuous banquet in this Castle. It was in consequence of that disaster that the family removed to Glenarm, and Dunluce ceased to be inhabited. One of the stray ships of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, was wrecked here in a small bay now called Port-na-Spania, the pilot at night having mistaken a tall pillar of crag, near Coon Cave, for the towers of Dunluce Castle.

We shall return to the neighbourhood of the Giants' Causeway, and other remarkable objects in Antrim, in the publication of next week. Several of the institutions at Belfast—such as the Royal Botanic Gardens, the Naturalists' Club, and others deserving the regard of those who love the sciences concerned with nature—may also come in for a share of our notice.

SINGULAR BASALTIC COLUMN.

The Engraving here presented is from a rough drawing by Mr. J. P. O'Reilly, of the Royal College of Science for Ireland. It shows a basaltic cylinder found on the promontory which forms the northern point of Port Moon, about one mile to the east of the Causeway. This cylinder is known to local guides and fishermen as the "Mill Wheel." The concentric structure is per-



SINGULAR BASALTIC COLUMN.

fectly well defined. The outer surface presents a roughly tessellated appearance, as though the cylinder were built up of huge wedges, arranged round a core, and having their thicker extremities unequally projecting outwards. It is about 25 feet in diameter and a little more in length. It rests upon a mass of amygdaloidal basalt of brick-red colour. At the part of contact the decomposing basalt has left a bed of red bole, with the upper layer passing into jasper. The situation is quite near the iron-mine which was formerly opened in the basalt beds, but which was closed for want of the means of shipment for the ore.

WATERING-PLACES AND SUMMER RESORTS.

The Registrar-General has issued his usual table of the mortality in the seaside and inland towns to which people resort for health in summer.

The following places stood first on the scale of salubrity:—Scarborough, Lowestoft, Ramsgate, Brighton, Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor, Isle of Wight, Sidmouth, Torquay, Tenby, Beaumaris, Tunbridge Wells, Cheltenham, Malvern, Leamington, and Buxton. In these the mortality rate was below 17 per 1000.

The following places stood second on the health scale, the mortality rate being 17 and below 20 per 1000:—Herne Bay, Deal and Walmer, Dover, Hastings and St. Leonards, Eastbourne, Weston-super-Mare, Aberystwith, Bangor, Rhyl, Bath, Clifton, Matlock, and Harrogate.

The mortality of places fluctuates from accidental circumstances, and it may happen that places unhealthy in spring may be healthy in summer. "There can be no doubt," says the Registrar-General, "that while the sanitary arrangements of some watering-places are excellent, in others they are open to great improvement; and this is the case especially with those of the low third and fourth class."

Another fatal accident from carelessness in dealing with firearms occurred at Exeter last Saturday. Mr. Pidsley was sitting at a table cleaning his gun, a double-barrelled breech-loader, when the gun went off, the contents of one barrel entering his body, inflicting fatal injuries. At the inquest-held in the evening the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a working-men's institute at Henley-on-Thames last Saturday. The ceremony was short and unpretending, but Mr. Smith availed himself of the occasion to give some wholesome advice to the local working men on the advantages of self-reliance, and more particularly of availing themselves of the means which they will now have of becoming acquainted with the opinions and thoughts of other classes and of the great statesmen and literary men of bygone generations. The hon. member was most cordially received.

A QUIET WATERING-PLACE.

Organs, babies, peripatetic vocalists, knife-grinders, gypsies selling chairs and baskets, old clothesmen, vendors of water-cresses, "catch-em-alives," and coals, have long been recognised as the chief characteristics of "a quiet street;" and a watering-place which boasts the same attribute is beginning to be suspected of similar tendencies in the way of brass bands, fishmen, and donkey-boys innumerable—not to mention the vast and most vociferous evil of excursionists, who from Saturday to Monday render unendurable Shrimpsby, Cockleton-super-Mare, Winkle-mouth, and all the host of "quiet" seaside retreats within fifty miles of any large town.

With one exception. Let us describe our quiet watering-place—that lowly hamlet whither every year we take our little tribe of nine, with their attendant nurses and perambulators, and to which scarcely twenty other families would seem as yet to have found their way. Let us describe it, jealously guarding the secret of its happy name: popularity would be the ruin of Fe—. Great Powers! our incautious pen had almost let it slip out; two syllables more, and the world had shared our blissful knowledge!

First in the catalogue of its privileges stands the fact that there is no railway to—suppose we call it Happywick? Moreover, there are no steamers to Happywick. In point of fact, there is nothing to Happywick but an omnibus; and when that omnibus is full inside and it rains, the dozen miles of particularly bad road which connect us with the nearest town of any importance suggest to us one of the reasons of the comparative obscurity, and superlative quietude, of our Quiet Watering Place. A railroad has long (and vainly) been projected, but as that would entirely alter the character of the place—in fact, turn Happywick into Somewhere Else—we can only bless the great landed proprietor who has so firmly (not to say obstinately) opposed it. The "Happywick bus" is an institution; and, as a month of our Quiet Watering-Place is enough to make the wildest Radical a gentle and consistent Conservative, if only because it is an institution, it claims our support. We rally round our homes and hearths—and bus; and if the morning papers do not arrive till after London has seen the special editions of its Echo and its Globe, we feel that only at the seaside does one comprehend what a newspaper is—how interesting its leaders, reviews, births, deaths, and marriages—ay, its advertisements even, and the preposterous cryptographs in the "agonist column."

Some people might call Happywick dull—in fact, we are aware that certain frivolous and irreverent Londoners have done so; but these are beings for whom Scarborough and Brighton are the only fitting resorts, and we are speaking to rational and easy-going folk, who want "a place for the children," where they themselves need but go to sleep and forget the cares of business, without incurring the troubles of "pleasure." For such grown-ups (as in the language of lodging-house keepers they are called) there are a comfortable beach, comfortable country-walks—pretty, but without any overwhelming scenery clamouring to be admired—and comfortable slow east-country people, not sharp enough to fleece you very dreadfully.

And for the children it is Paradise. There is the safest of beaches, down which run innumerable little wooden breakwaters, of exactly the right height to clamber over; there are plenty of donkeys, and there is the most absolute liberty in every way that reasonable young people can hope to enjoy—"a great deal more," in the opinion of experienced and painlessly respectable nurses, "than is good for them." Here they may—and do—race, and dig, and paddle in the water, and build houses (not in the least like real houses, being to all appearance only holes in the sand), with sofas, chairs, tables, and fireplaces—all of sand, and all, to the uninitiated eye of the "grown-up," exactly alike. Here they may scream, and sing, and squabble to their hearts' content, and push each other into the approaching waves—possibly to the detriment of their clothes, but certainly with no danger of escaping by a watery death the more disgraceful fate predicted for them daily by Nurse and Cook.

It is very pleasant to watch them—the children. These little imitation men and women are so much more interesting than the real thing; varying, perhaps, less to a hasty observer; to one who watches them closely their characters differ, with their curious little veins of self-consciousness and of naivete, even more than those of older beings, whom the world has done its best to reduce to uniformity and dulness. Most of all, when a group of children feel that they are being observed—or some of them feel it, while others are utterly careless how many eyes may be fixed upon them—their quaint little pompous sayings, meant to show the listeners their superiority to "the babies," their assumed indifference to the sports of these still tinier people (utterly forgotten when a really interesting moment comes in a game, or a wave of the rising tide really threatens their citadel of sand), their cleverness and slowness, their kindness and crossness, their grave politeness and their utter ignoring of the rules of full-sized society;—all these make a study so infinitely superior to that of the monotonous pairs of young men and maidens flirting or "spooning" at Worthing or Torquay, that one cannot but wonder how it is that a score of novels are written about people of eighteen and twenty for one about these delightful little ladies and gentlemen of from two to twelve.

And this is the charm of Happywick: it is the Children's Kingdom. On the brown, gleaming sands when the tide is out, on the rough shingle when the crested waves roll rattling up, watching from the top of the yellow cliff the little sails that dot here and there the slumbering, heaving sea—along the dusty road, their white hats gleaming in the sunshine, as they race their steady-going donkeys at a furious trot, started now and then into a canter by the mystic shout of "I'm a coming!" from the donkey-boy behind—everywhere in Happywick the children are monarchs, tyrannous and undisputed, but paying to their subjects taxes of rippling laughter and charming, gracious talk, full of the absurd wisdom that life has not yet knocked out of them; telling us gravely their day-dreams, so sweetly, sadly, funnily impossible; their wishes, that sixpence can satisfy, or that a fairy with her magic wand would not have power to grant; speaking out unconsciously all they think, so that even their faults, their little selfishness, injustice, cowardice, seem sweet and only pitiable, not wrong.

Dear little kings and queens, we are free of your realm of Happywick, are we not?—and we will promise not to reveal its local habitation nor its name to the outer world—unless, indeed, the outer world chances to know the Latin for "happy" and a Saxon equivalent for "place"; but that is so unlikely that we need fear no inroads of the barbarous multitude—that we may hope our Children's Kingdom will remain for many years a Quiet Watering Place.

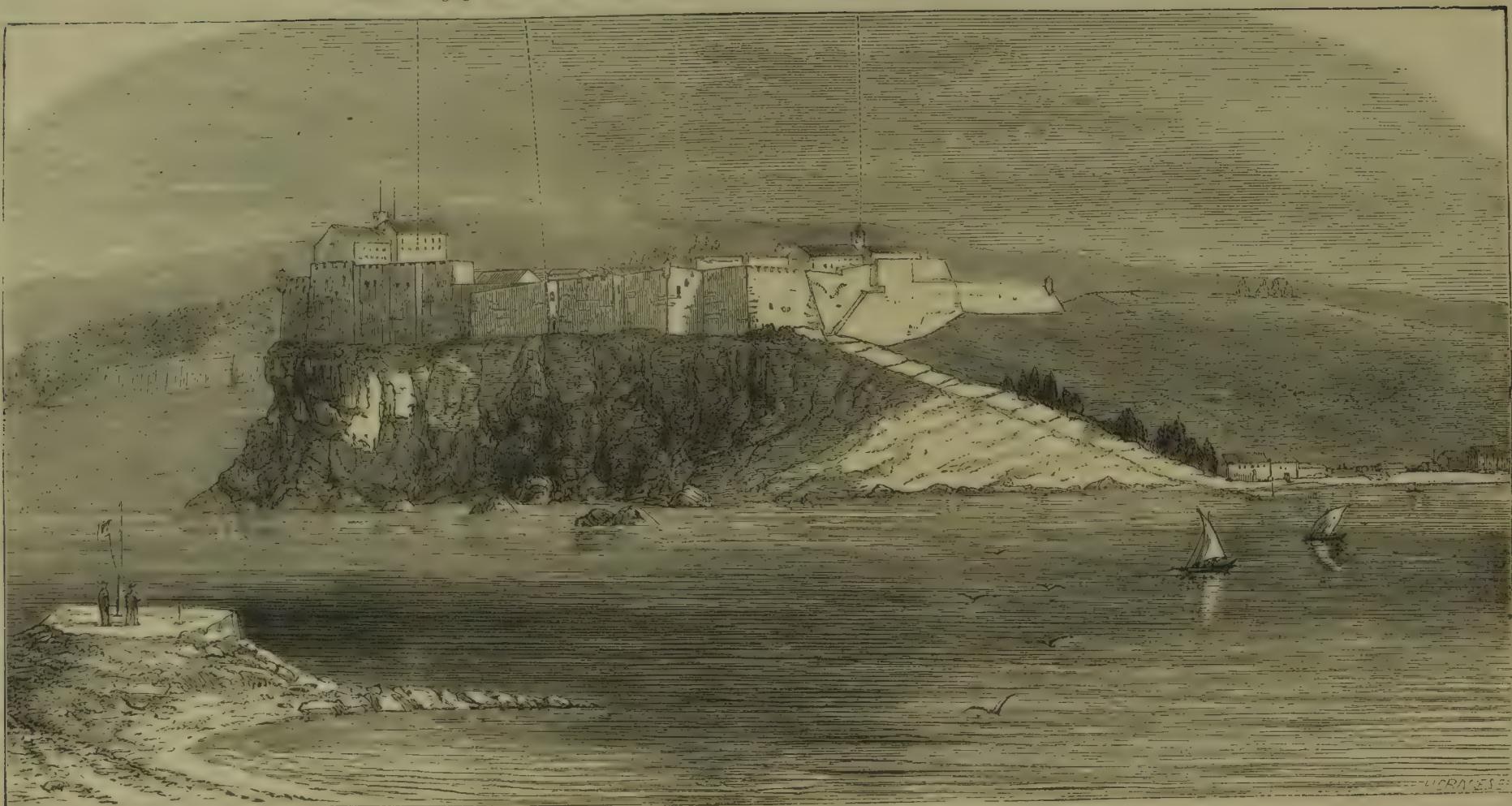
The Birmingham Horse Show, which began on Tuesday, has been very successful. Colonel Barlow, of Hasketon, Suffolk, won a prize for thorough-bred animals with Citadel; while a horse called Marshal MacMahon carried off the prize for hunters.



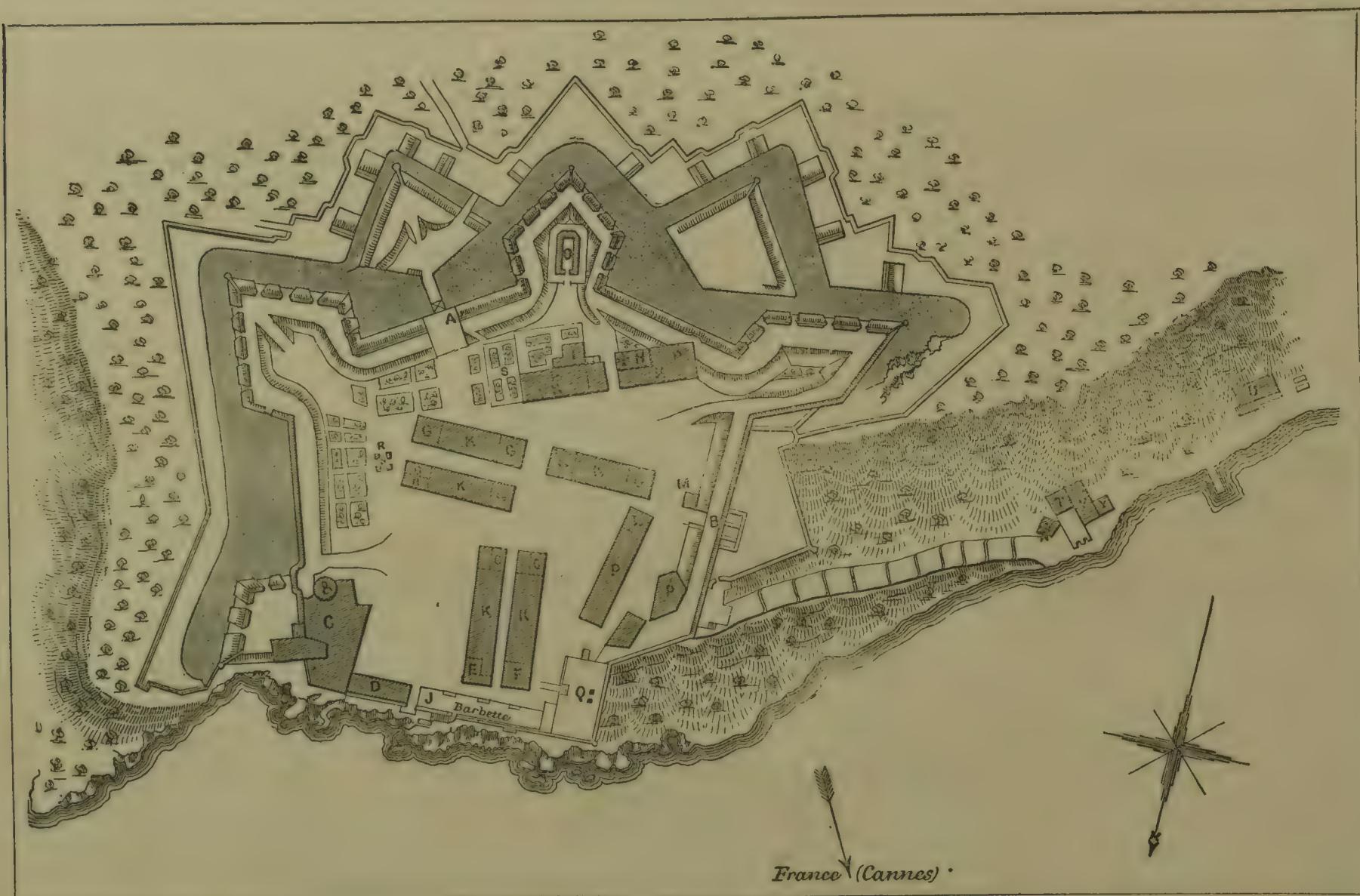
THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE NEW GUILDHALL, PLYMOUTH.

Bazaine's Lodging. Place where Bazaine descended.

Church.



THE ISLE AND FORT OF ST. MARGUERITE, CANNES: GENERAL VIEW.



A. The main gate.
B. Gate opening to the sea.
C. The castle.
D. The building where Marshal Bazaine lodged, on the second floor.
E. The Governor's house.
F. The military commandant's quarters.

G. Officer's quarters.
H. The church.
I. The clergyman's house.
J. Terrace where Bazaine walked every day.
K. Barracks.
L. Guard-room.
M. Post of the officer on guard.

N. Another guard-room.
O. Powder-magazine.
P. Artillery store-house.
Q. Cisterns, baking-oven, and hand-mill.
R. Large cistern.
S. Commandant's garden.
T. Storekeeper's tower.

U. Storekeeper's lodging.
V. Store-house for flour.
X. Fresh-water pump.
Y. Boatman's lodge.
Z. Landing-pier.
& Tower in which the "Man in the Iron Mask" was confined.

PLAN OF THE FORT OF ISLE ST. MARGUERITE.



MADAME BAZAINE.



PART OF THE WALL AND CLIFF WHICH MARSHAL BAZAINE DESCENDED.



PROCESSION OF FREEMASONS AT PLYMOUTH TO MEET THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT PLYMOUTH.

A description of the new Plymouth Guildhall, with an illustration of that building, appeared in our last. It was opened by the Prince of Wales on Thursday week. The town had made great festive preparations. The streets were planted with trees, hung with flags, and spanned by triumphal arches. The decorations near the clock tower were especially to be noticed. They consisted of Venetian masts covered with rich blue cloth, and gilt fluted columns, surmounted by gilt Royal crowns, and faced with shields representing the arms of the borough and Prince's plumes. From the Venetian masts to the clock-tower were carried festoons of flags and floral decorations; at each angle were placed figures of statuary. The railway arch was decorated with upwards of thirty trophies, representing the arms of the borough and those of the Prince of Wales. The clubhouse was also decorated and illuminated. Throughout the line of route for the procession were crystal Prince of Wales's plumes, to be illuminated at night, with trophies of flags, shields, ribbons, and mottoes, on all the lamp columns and Venetian masts. This style of decoration was much admired on the occasion of the Royal visit to the city of London on Thanksgiving Day. It was designed and carried out by Messrs. Defries and Sons. The rain which fell on the Wednesday night and Thursday morning diminished the effect of the spectacle, but as the day advanced the weather improved.

His Royal Highness had come to Plymouth from the Isle of Wight on board the Royal yacht Osborne. He had remained on board in Plymouth Sound during the night. At half-past twelve the Prince landed at the Royal Victualling Yard, Stonehouse. A salute was fired by the Port-Admiral's flagship and the citadel. The Prince was in plain morning dress, as were the gentlemen accompanying him; among these, Captain Durrant, R.N., Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., Major Grey, Lord Suffield, Mr. W. Suffield, and Mr. F. Knollys. Immediately on landing, the Prince received an address from the township of Stonehouse. He and those with him got into state carriages, drawn by four horses led by grooms, which took them a mile to the boundary of the adjacent town. The route was through Durnford-street, Chapel-street, Edgecumbe-street, and Union-street, to Manor-street. The 60th Rifles formed a guard of honour, and the escort was supplied by the sixteenth brigade of Royal Artillery. The streets here were lined by the Royal Marines. At Manor-street the Prince was met by the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth and the Recorder. With these municipal dignitaries were Lord Selborne, the Earl of Devon, Lord Churston, Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P., Mr. Carpenter Garnier, M.P., Mr. Bates, M.P., Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., Lord Blachford, Captain Price, R.N., the High Sheriffs of Devon and Cornwall, the Mayors of Hull, Bath, and several boroughs in Devon and Cornwall, wearing their robes and chains of office. Their carriages formed a procession conducting that of the Prince to the Guildhall. The streets were lined with men of the Royal Artillery and with the first battalion 16th Regiment, the second and fourth battalions 60th Rifles, the second battalion 11th Regiment, and the 2nd Devon Rifle Volunteers, the latter furnishing also the guard of honour of one hundred men at the Guildhall. All the troops presented arms as his Royal Highness passed. The railway bridge across Union-street was decorated with flags and crystal stars. Here, as well as at the Octagon, were boys from the Implacable and Impregnable training-ships, 3000 in number, under their respective officers. On the Hoe, facing the sea, 3000 Sunday-school scholars were congregated. The procession made a halt whilst the youthful assembly sang the National Anthem. From the Hoe the procession returned to the town, and reached the Guildhall-square, where the volunteers of the borough formed a guard of honour. All along the route the reception of the Prince was enthusiastic.

Arriving at the new Guildhall buildings his Royal Highness was shown over the northern block or municipal offices. Thence crossing to the principal entrance of the southern block, he was presented with his rod of office, and formally received as Lord High Steward of the borough. An address was read by the Recorder (Mr. Cole, Q.C.), to which the Prince made the following reply—

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I rejoice at again being able to renew my acquaintance with your ancient borough, and I return you my grateful thanks for the expressions of goodwill which you have paid me. The sentiments of loyalty conveyed in your address are most gratifying proofs of the feelings which animate the inhabitants of Plymouth towards her Majesty the Queen and the members of the Royal family. I have frequently visited your borough, but never on so important an occasion as the present, when a work of no ordinary magnitude has been completed. As High Steward of the borough I cannot but take an especial interest in all that relates to its welfare or to its embellishment; and it gave me peculiar pleasure to accede to the request that was made to me that I should open this magnificent building. In conclusion, let me congratulate most heartily all those who have been concerned in the undertaking on the success which has attended their labours. Connected as I am with your town, I feel proud to think it has been the result of local genius, perseverance, and energy."

Prayer having been offered, the Mayor presented the Prince with a beautiful silver key, with which he opened the Guildhall doors. The Prince, accompanied by the Mayor and principal guests, retired to the Crown Court, which was fitted up as a reception-room. The walls were hung with valuable works of art by ancient and modern masters. A banquet in the large hall followed, attended by nearly seven hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Mayor, Mr. A. Rooker, was in the chair, and had the Prince, who led the Mayoress into the room, on his left. In addition to the guests already mentioned, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Admiral Sir William King Hall, Major-General Smyth, the Marchioness of Waterford, Lord Charles Beresford, and Lady Churston were present.

After luncheon, the Mayor, in proposing "The Queen," said Plymouth rejoiced that in future times it would be remembered that its Guildhall and law courts were built in the reign of one who was beloved now and who would be honoured by posterity. In giving "The Prince of Wales," his Worship remarked that, in God's providence, there was reserved for his Royal Highness the highest honour England could confer—an honour far higher than that of Czar or Emperor—the honour of being the constitutional Sovereign of a free country. His Royal Highness made a suitable reply and proposed the health of the Mayor. Several other toasts followed. Lord Selborne, touching on his former political connection with the borough, proposed "The Continued Prosperity of Plymouth." After the banquet the Prince, accompanied by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Marchioness of Waterford, Lord Charles Beresford, and the Earl of Aylesford, visited the horse and dog show, where the hunter classes were paraded before him. In the evening he entertained a distinguished company at dinner on board his yacht. The principal streets of the town were very brilliant at night, and there was a fine display of fireworks from the Hoe and Mount-Edgcumbe.

The Freemasons of Devon and Cornwall decided upon hold-

ing a United Grand Lodge of the two provinces to give the Prince a welcome upon his first Masonic appearance among them. This intention was carried out on the Friday. Nearly 3000 brethren assembled, wearing craft clothing and Royal Arch jewels. They marched through the principal streets of the town to the Guildhall, where the lodge was opened in ancient forms by the Rev. J. Huyse, P.G.M. of Devonshire, supported by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, P.G.M. of Cornwall; Mr. L. P. Metham, D.P.G.M. of Devon; and Sir F. M. Williams, M.P., the D.P.G.M. of Cornwall. The Prince, on entering the hall, took the chair, and was saluted as a P.G.M. of England. The brethren then sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and followed this by enthusiastic cheering. The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe read the address of welcome on behalf of the Provincial Grand Masters, grand officers, and brethren of Devon and Cornwall.

The Prince, in his reply, touched with much feeling upon the subject of his recovery from a severe and dangerous illness, to which their address had referred. His Royal Highness added:—"I have been present at several great Masonic meetings during the six years that I have had the advantage of being a member of the craft, but I never saw a gathering like the present. I do not only look on this immense gathering as a kind of personal expression of feeling on your part towards myself, but it is also a proof to me that Masonry flourishes in this part of the world. Long may it do so, brethren! Long may it flourish as it does at the present moment, and long may we uphold those principles for which it was instituted! Allow me to thank you once more for the reception you have given me to-day—one which I shall never forget." The Prince in due form then declared the grand lodge closed, and three cheers for the Prince of Wales were heartily given.

His Royal Highness entered St. Andrew's Church, close by, and viewed the works of restoration proceeding under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott; then drove to the residence of the Mayor, Mr. Rooker, and lunched in company with Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Selborne, Lord Suffield, Lord Charles Beresford, and others. In the afternoon his Royal Highness attended the performance of "Elijah," by the Plymouth Vocal Association, in the great hall. Leaving the concert, the Prince visited the Western Horticultural Show, on the Hoe, and in the evening entertained a party on board his yacht. His Royal Highness spent Saturday at Mount-Edgcumbe, and left Plymouth, in his yacht, early on Sunday morning.

WORK AND WAGES.

A large and influential meeting of colliery owners of South Wales was held yesterday week at Cardiff, Mr. R. Fothergill, M.P., in the chair, at which it was resolved that notices be issued at all collieries in South Wales of a reduction of ten per cent in wages on and after 1st of September next. It was resolved at a meeting of delegates, on Tuesday, at Merthyr, representing 40,000 colliers, not to accept the reduction, but to endeavour to get the notices withdrawn.

The miners of Durham, to the number of 30,000, assembled last Saturday afternoon to hold their fourth annual demonstration. The event of the meeting was a letter from Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., urging upon the workers counsels of moderation in regard to the fall of wages, which had been rendered inevitable by the past and prospective decline in the price of coal. Mr. Cowen advised the miners to keep up their agitation in favour of household suffrage in the counties—advice in which the speakers, Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. Foreman, and others concurred.

Arrangements have been concluded for arbitration with respect to the reduction of miners' wages in Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Mr. Baxter, of the firm of Baxter, Rose, and Norton, solicitors, represents the masters; and Mr. Lloyd Jones, instead of Mr. Burt, M.P., who is unable to undertake the duty, and Samuel Woffenden, of Elsecar, the men.

A conference between a committee representing the colliery proprietors and one appointed by the men in South-West Lancashire was held at Wigan, on Tuesday, to consider the proposed reduction in wages. The masters' committee said it had been decided to make a further drop of 15 per cent, but this the men's committee refused to accept.

The miners at the Speculation Colliery, Forest of Dean, have struck against a proposed reduction of wages.

A strike of miners took place at some of the Leicestershire collieries, on Monday, in resistance to a proposed reduction of wages by sixpence per day.

Mr. Arch, the president of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, has issued an address on the collapse of the eastern counties lock-out. He enforces the importance of the union becoming independent of external aid, and reproaches the labourers for the reluctance shown to either migrate or emigrate. Henceforth, he says, let emigration be their watchword. He declares that emigration will be pushed until the landed gentry, whether proprietors or farmers, cry, "Hold, enough!"—The executive committee of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, which met at Leamington on Monday, takes a very hopeful view of the result of the lock-out in the eastern counties, declaring that the men who have returned to work have, as a rule, got better terms than before, and have not been required to forego their connection with the union.—The Lincolnshire Labour League has issued a handbill congratulating its subscribers on their victory. It is stated that almost every man out of the 2000 locked out is now at work, only about fifty having given up their cards of membership. So thorough is the victory that some of the delegates—the hated "agitators"—are now at regular work on the farms. Regret is expressed that the National Union had not been equally successful.

The *Times*, referring to the discussion on emigration which has been going on in its columns for some time, observes that the sum of the whole matter seems to be that a good labourer, with a little capital at his command, will be very likely to do well in North America. He must, of course, be willing to work, and to work hard; and if the chapter of accidents goes against him he will be a good deal worse off than he would have been if he had remained patiently at home. Emigration is, at best, more or less a lottery, with many good prizes, but with a few terrible blanks. The young, and healthy, and energetic who have not yet struck root deeply in the old country may go forth if they please, and take their chance in the New World. Life there will have much to offer them. But there can be no greater mistake than a belief that the less settled districts of the world are an easy field for the idle, and the shiftless, and the improvident. Such people will find in America the very worst market for their defects. We could well spare them, it is true; but we cannot, in their own interest, counsel them to leave us and commit themselves to a new home and to the tender mercies of exacting strangers. The Bohemian character is not one of which we would speak or think with harshness; but it is a holiday character at best—not calculated for success in life anywhere, least of all where success is especially the reward of continuous and hard exertion.

FINE ARTS.

In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, we beg to state that the great picture, "The Black Watch Fighting in the Forest of Ashantee," painted for the proprietors of this Journal by Mr. Louis Desanges, from sketches made on the spot by our Special Artist, may be seen, for a short time, in the Fine-Art Gallery of the Crystal Palace. Wednesday's *Times* contains the following notice of this painting:—"There is, however, one attraction within the walls which merits more than a mere passing notice. This is Mr. Desanges' large picture of an episode in the late Ashantee war, painted for the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*. The weak point of the picture is apparent at first sight. It was necessary that the General and his Staff should be introduced—though we should imagine that, as a matter of fact, it is but very seldom that a commander-in-chief is quite so near to the front as we here see Sir Garnet Wolseley—and so accordingly they are introduced. The General, facing the spectator, is giving his orders to his Staff, who are grouped around him, while a little in the rear Lord Gifford—just, it may be, come in from scouting—takes a cup of water from a native servant. The likeness of the latter young officer is extremely good, which is, perhaps, more than can be said for that of his chief. In the middle distance are the men of the 42nd—to be known by the red hackle in their bonnets—in skirmishing order, and evidently at very close quarters with the enemy. This is by far the best part of the picture. The men are well placed, their attitudes natural and well drawn. The smoke hangs here and there over the scene; and in the distance, through still cruelly close, may be seen the answering flashes of the Ashantees. Further yet, in the extreme background of the picture—though, unless this action was fought on the edge of a clearing, we hardly see how it could be—the tree-stems stand out against the bright blue sky. The general character of the surrounding scenery is good, and conveys a good notion of a tropical forest, though we must confess that we are hardly able to reconcile the almost garish light which is thrown over the picture with all that we have heard and read of the gloom of the African forest. On the whole, it is undoubtedly an interesting picture, not only on account of its own intrinsic merit, but as a memorial of a campaign gallantly brought to a successful issue."

On Monday the large seated statue, in white marble, of the Queen, by Mr. Noble, which figured in the late exhibition of the Royal Academy, was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital from the sculptor's studio. Her Majesty is represented sitting in a chair of state, with one foot resting upon an embroidered cushion. The statue is presented by Sir John Musgrave, Bart., as president of St. Thomas's Hospital, in commemoration of her Majesty having laid the foundation-stone and opened the institution in person. The statue is placed temporarily just within the main entrance to the hospital, and is expected to be uncovered shortly; but it has not yet transpired by whom the ceremony will be performed.

A petition, which has been signed by many artists of the "St. John's-wood School," has been presented to the trustees of Hampstead parish church against the proposal to destroy the tower and east end, or entirely rebuild the church. The petitioners say, and we think most people will agree with them, that the church in question is the only building of any antiquity which Hampstead possesses, and we should seriously deplore the removal of so well-known a monument of the past. Apart from the question of the intrinsic merits of rival styles of architecture, this building derives a special benefit from its intimate association with the peculiar charm of the locality, and from its position as the central feature of a street of old buildings of great and characteristic interest. Such a group of English architecture of its period is almost unique in or about London, and the proposal to destroy or to transform its principal ornament will be condemned by every man of taste. Whatever may be the practical conditions which have suggested this scheme, there are obviously many plans by which the requirements of the parish may be met which do not involve an outrage upon the familiar sentiment and aspect of a well-known locality.

Mr. Edmund Sharpe proposes to make an excursion to France with a number of members of the London Architectural Association, in order to visit archaeological monuments of the departments of the centre and north of France.

The statue of Lord Palmerston was lodged in Parliament-square on Tuesday. The ceremony of unveiling will be held as soon as the foundation is duly secured.

At Ryde, on Monday, the foundation-stone of a new school of art, which is to be erected there in connection with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, was laid by the Imperial Princess of Germany, with the usual ceremonies, in presence of the Mayor and Corporation of the borough and a large general company.

The council of the Royal Institute of British Architects having received a letter from Sir T. M. Biddulph communicating the Queen's pleasure that another recommendation should be made to her Majesty as to the award of her medal (Mr. Ruskin having declined it), it was resolved, "That the Royal gold medal of 1874 be awarded, subject to her Majesty's sanction, to George Edmund Street, R.A."

A new weekly periodical, entitled *Journal des Beaux Arts et des Arts Industriels*, has been brought out in London, under the directorship of Dr. Le Roy de Sainte Croix. The articles are principally in French; but the journal is of cosmopolitan character, and its peculiarity is that some contributions will appear in English and other languages in which they were originally written. There is room for such a periodical; but to have influence the criticism should be rather more discriminative, independent, and severe, where necessary, than it was in the first number.

Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., has completed a picture entitled "St. Valentine's Day," which Mr. H. Graves, of Pall-mall, has purchased, with a view to having it engraved.

The art-exhibition of paintings by Belgian artists, which is alternately held at Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp, will this year be held at Ghent, and opens on the 30th of this month, in the large rooms of the Casino.

The historical painter, Peter Janssen, of Düsseldorf, has received a commission to paint in fresco one of the galleries of the National Museum of Berlin. The subject chosen for representation is the Myth of Prometheus.

In commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the colonisation of Iceland, which was celebrated on the 7th inst., the municipal council of Copenhagen has voted a grant of 6000 rigsdalers for a statue to be erected at Reykjavik of Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, who was of Icelandic descent.

Thirty-three large paintings by M. Baudry, intended for the decoration of the New Opera House, Paris, are on view at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

M. Devedeux, the historical painter, has died suddenly at Paris.

MUSIC.

The Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre maintain their interest, and continue to attract large audiences. The programmes have been varied in a way to suit all tastes, including those with classical tendencies. Yesterday (Friday) week a "ballad night" was given, with such success that a similar entertainment was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening; the first part of the concert devoted to the music of Scotland. The first "classical night" took place on Wednesday, when Mendelssohn was the composer illustrated, the whole of the first part of the concert being devoted to the works of this great master. As already said, crowded audiences have hitherto been the rule; and it would appear that this is likely to continue.

The annual Welsh National Eisteddfod was inaugurated on Tuesday morning at Bangor. The proceedings began as early as nine o'clock by a procession formed in the square in front of the Bank-place. An imposing array of officials, bards, druids, candidates, and local celebrities then proceeded to a neighbouring field, where the Gorsedd was opened according to the ancient rites of the Welsh bards. At ten o'clock a second procession was formed for the purpose of conducting the president of the day to the Eisteddfod Pavilion, a handsome edifice, capable of accommodating 6000 people. The rejoicings incident to the coming of age of Earl Grosvenor prevented the Duke of Westminster's attendance, and the presidential chair was occupied by Lord Clarence Paget. A congratulatory address having been read, his Lordship made a brief reply, alluding to the projected school of music for the Welsh in connection with the Albert Hall, South Kensington. The practical business of the day was then proceeded with. This included various choral and musical competitions, and the award of prizes for literary and artistic works. The mode of proceeding was for the adjudicator to read his award, and to publicly summon the successful candidates on to the platform. A lady then performed the investiture of the fortunate competitor. Miss Edith Wynne, in one case, decorated the conductor of a successful choir. Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., M.P., made a few remarks in the course of the day, but reserved a more lengthy speech till another occasion. Mr. Gladstone is expected to deliver an address before the Eisteddfod closes. In the evening a grand concert took place, several national celebrities taking part in it. The sittings extended to Friday, and prizes amounting to nearly £700 were awarded for proficiency in literary, artistic, and musical attainments.

M. Offenbach has published a letter in which he announces his intention of instituting two annual prizes of 1000*fr.* each, one for a comedy in one act and the other for an opéra-comique, the libretto of which will be provided. The successful works are to be played at least three times, so that the public may judge of their merits, and other managers see whether the productions are likely to suit them.—A contract has been entered into with M. Offenbach, on behalf of Mr. G. Wood (Messrs. Cramer and Co.), to write a grand spectacular opéra-bouffe especially for this country. The piece will be completed during the autumn, and will be produced at one of the principal London theatres at Christmas. The composer is to receive a large sum of money for the entire rights of representation and copyright. The subject is the story of "Whittington and his Cat." M. Offenbach will personally attend the last rehearsals and superintend the production of the piece.

THEATRES.

Few changes have taken place since our last notice. The principal one is the change of cast at the Olympic in the performance of "Clancarty." The popularity of the piece has survived the engagement of the chief actors in it. Miss Fowler and Miss Cavendish have surrendered their important parts to Miss Marion Terry and Miss Carlotta Addison. The former, as Lady Betty Noel, fairly enough presents the idea of the character, though yet, perhaps, wanting somewhat in grace, ease, and finish. The indecision of a novice at present makes her efforts less effective than they might be; but this slight defect will wear off with her novitiate. Miss Addison is more practised in her art, and fully competent to fill the rôle of Lady Clancarty. She showed much pathos and frequently considerable power, nor, had she been a little taller, would there have been any lack of dignity. In addition to these changes we must notice that of Mr. Harcourt for Mr. G. W. Anson, in the part of the infamous Goodman. His terrible scene in the last act was potently acted. The same performer sustains the part of Beeswing, in the farce of "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger," with a vivacity and cleverness sufficient to prove the versatility of his talents. The drama yet commands large houses, and may retain the stage for a long time.

The play of "The Bells" has secured crowded audiences at the Standard, and given Mr. Irving renewed opportunities for exertion. He, indeed, acts now with increased vigour, and extorts repeated applause. During the present week the drama of "Philip" has been performed.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL ITEMS.

A petition against the return of Mr. Brand, M.P. for Stroud, was lodged, yesterday week, by Mr. George Holloway.

An address, accompanied by a purse containing the amount of the returning officer's election expenses, was presented, on Monday, to Professor Fawcett, M.P. for Hackney, by his late constituents at Brighton, in recognition of his valuable public services in Parliament during the nine years he represented the borough. There were about 3000 persons present, including a number of ladies, for whom the balcony was specially reserved. Sir John Cordy Burrows occupied the chair. In returning thanks the hon. gentleman spoke on the leading political questions of the day, and criticised the policy of the Government with regard to the Endowed Schools Commission, the Regulation of Public Worship, and other matters.

Mr. Bouverie, who for many years represented the Kilmarnock Burghs, is to be presented, in Glasgow, with a valuable testimonial by his late constituents. The presentation will consist of a service of gold plate and a portrait of the right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Bouverie, by Sir Francis Grant.

The Liberals of Norwich had a monster picnic at Whittingham, on Monday, and in the evening Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., delivered an address.

A fête was held, on the same day, by the Reading Working Men's Conservative Association, in Prospect Park, the seat of Mr. W. Banbury. There were the usual open-air entertainments, and music and dancing were provided.

In the eight principal towns of Scotland there were registered, in July, 3721 births, 2527 deaths, and 1094 marriages. The births were more than in any previous July, and were above the average for that month; the deaths were ten above the average, allowing for increase of population; but the marriages were ninety-five below the corrected average.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE FORCE.

The question of the assimilation of uniform in the volunteer force, which has been frequently raised during the past few years, has received increased attention since the various administrative battalions and corps of rifle volunteers have formed part of the brigades of the infantry sub-districts; and it is satisfactory to observe that at last decided action has been taken in the matter by the War-Office authorities, and that the new regulations respecting the clothing of the force have met with the approval of the Secretary of State for War. The regulations on the subject, which, as far as regards officers, have received an addition within the past few days, state that any applications from corps or battalions to change the colour of their uniform to that of the Line battalions of the brigade to which they belong will be favourably considered; so that should any changes be made, of which there can be little doubt, scarlet will take the place of the grey, green, or black.

At the same time it is distinctly stated that no corps will be compelled to adopt uniform of a different colour to that now worn, except in the case of those administrative regiments in which the several corps are not clothed alike. Where a difference exists in the clothing or appointments of the corps composing an administrative regiment the commanding officer will have to submit to the Secretary of State, through the general officer commanding the district, the patterns he proposes to adopt for the regiment, all the corps of which will be required to conform to the approved patterns before April 1, 1879. With the exception of this change, "no alteration of the colour of the uniform of a volunteer corps will be permitted, except for the purpose of assimilation to one of the Line regiments of its sub-district brigade."

In the event of any corps of light horse or mounted rifle volunteers applying for authority to change its uniform, scarlet will be the colour authorised; and in order that the several arms of the force may be distinguished from corresponding arms of the regular army and militia, certain rules will have to be observed. Artillery volunteers will wear red, and engineer volunteers white cord. Artillery volunteers will also wear a red, and engineer volunteers a white band and button on the forage cap.

All regiments clothed in green will wear on the sleeve a bright green scroll, and those clothed in blue a scarlet scroll. Regiments clothed in scarlet will wear a scroll of the colour of their facings, unless the facings should be scarlet, in which case a dark blue or black scroll will be worn. This scroll, which will be of flat braid, in the form of an Austrian knot, must be adopted before April 1, 1875.

Respecting the officers, those in rifle regiments clothed in scarlet, grey, or green, will wear the pattern of cord and braid on the sleeve of rifle regiments of the regular forces; for scarlet uniforms, silver cord and braid; for grey, cord and braid of silver; and for green, black cord with light green edging. Officers will wear gold in the badges of rank on the collar where silver is worn by the officers of the regular forces.

About two hundred and fifty of the best shots of the London Irish (28th Middlesex) competed for several prizes at the butts, Milton, near Gravesend, last Saturday. A silver cup, value £25, given by Captain Tait, with £12 added by the Duke of Connaught, was won by Colour-Sergeant Sheppard; and another prize of £8, given by the Duke, by Captain H. Roberts. Private Fury and Captain Desgard carried off the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall's prizes respectively; and Sergeant Manooch, Sergeant Carrington, and Lieutenant Twigg those given by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The members of the C company were the winners of General Daubeny's challenge cup, and the H company the regimental silver challenge cup, with £5 added by the Duke of Connaught for volley-firing. The officers' prize was gained by Captain H. Roberts, who made the highest score of the day.

The 1st London Engineers was inspected, last Saturday evening, by Colonel Chesney, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer for the home district. The regiment was commanded by Major E. S. Stillwell. The drill inspection took place at Page's Cricket-Ground, Tufnell Park, Holloway; and, the afternoon being very fine, a large number of spectators surrounded the inclosure. Colonel Chesney addressed a few complimentary words to the corps. A couple of hours' dancing to the band of the regiment brought a satisfactory evening to a pleasant termination.

The annual regimental rifle contest of her Majesty's Customs and Docks (26th Middlesex) for prizes of the value of about £250, began, at the ranges, Silvertown, Essex, on the 4th inst., and resumed on three subsequent occasions, has been brought to a close. Only those members who had completed twenty drills and rendered themselves efficient before July 31 were eligible to compete. The entries were numerous, and the results were as follow:—A silver challenge cup, value £20, the gift of Colonel Kinnard, M.P., commandant of the corps, with a prize of £10 added by the same officer, was won by Sergeant Read. A silver challenge cup, value £15, presented by Mrs. Kennard, was won by Captain Thompson. The winner also receives a prize of £5 5*s.* presented by the same lady. Colonel Kennard's "special" prize of £10 was keenly contested, and won by Sergeant Stevens. The late Lieutenant-Colonel Grey's memorial challenge cup, with a prize of £5 5*s.* added, was won by Lieutenant Basham. The regimental challenge cup was won by Colour-Sergeant Stevens; and the silver challenge cup, value £15, presented by Mr. G. H. Chambers, with a prize of £5 added, fell to Lieutenant Cross. Four companies competed for prizes, value £21, the winners being—A company: Messrs. Hancock, Siggars, and Ellis; B company—Captain Stebbing; C company—Messrs. Norris, Beck, and Travers; M company—Messrs. Hazell, Bensted, and Brown.

The annual inspection of the 1st Administrative Battalion Northumberland Rifle Volunteers was completed at Lowick, last Saturday, by Colonel Torrens, C.B., commanding first sub-district, in the presence of Lord Durham, the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion. The inspecting officer has expressed himself satisfied with the state of the battalion.

There was a large attendance at the People's Garden, Willesden, last Saturday, on the occasion of the horticultural show, when prizes to the amount of upwards of £100, together with silver and bronze medals, were competed for. There was a good exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, the fruit especially calling forth many expressions of admiration from the visitors. The principal prizes were taken by Messrs. Walker, Aldous, Dinsmore, Kelpin, Burley, and Parsons. After the show dancing took place.—The annual juvenile fête of the Post-Office Orphan Institute was held last week at these gardens. About 1100 persons from the London offices were present with their families. A liberal programme of amusements was provided, consisting of cricket-matches, races for the juveniles, an amateur "negro entertainment," bell-ringing, dancing, and fireworks. Suitable gifts were made to the orphans at present on the funds of the institute, as well as a large number of prizes, subscribed by the inspectors and men to the children of the employés.

PROSPERITY OF IRELAND.

The Duke of Abercorn was present, on Thursday week, at a banquet given by the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland at Wexford. Lord Fitzwilliam, president of the association, occupied the chair, and among the guests were Lord Carew, the Marquis of Kildare, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Lisgar, the Earl of Portsmouth, the Earl of Courtown, the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Lymington, Lord Bernard, the Hon. Shapland Carew, the Hon. Harry Fitzwilliam, Sir Thomas Butler, Mr. Digby, M.P., Sir James Power, and Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P.

After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed and replied to, Lord Fitzwilliam gave "The health of the Duke of Abercorn," combined with the sentiment of "Prosperity to Ireland."

His Excellency, in responding, thanked the company for the cordial manner in which they had received the toast. For the second time he held the office of Viceroy of Ireland, and he was happy to be able to concur most heartily in a phrase used by the chairman to the effect that the best sign of Ireland's prosperity was that she had now a good balance at the bankers. He really felt convinced that the fortunes of the country flowed in no doubtful, uncertain stream. No one could deny that there were some difficulties and clouds in the horizon, but no thoughtful man could study that horizon without discerning that better times had come. During the six years that had elapsed since he was last officially connected with Ireland she had been improving in wealth of all kinds—in agricultural wealth, of superiority of stock, and in the character of the houses inhabited by the tenants and labourers in many parts of the country. It was with no common pleasure he had to observe that in this prosperity Wexford held a high position. He believed that prosperity was due less to her natural wealth than to the peaceful and orderly character of her population. They could still see in Wexford what Arthur Young had observed one hundred years ago—that her soil was well tilled, her people peaceful, and the houses of her labourers of a higher class than in other parts of the country. That happy prosperity he without hesitation attributed to the happy relations which existed between the occupiers of the soil and an intelligent body of resident landowners. He was informed that it was to this body of regular residents that the new harbour of Rosscarre was due. He was also persuaded that much of their success was to be set down to the admirable regulations put in motion by the much-respected Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese. He alluded to the plan by which the sobriety of the people was insured by the closing of the public-houses on Sundays and holidays. Turning to the matter of the show, he was glad to be able to say that it was a very good one. The horses were good, the stock was good, and the pens of sheep exhibited by the tenant farmers proved that every year brought its improvements. At the same time he should like to see better fences, less weeds, more capital in the soil, and more enterprise in gaining better stock. These things would doubtless come in time, and he believed there was no doubt they would come if Ireland progressed at anything like the same rate as he had observed during the past fifteen or twenty years. As a matter of fact, the national resources were never in so satisfactory a condition as at this moment.

He would begin by alluding to the human wealth of the country. From the statistics recently compiled, he believed that the year ending June 13, 1874, showed a decrease in emigration of 14,000 as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year. If the emigration was maintained only at its present rate, the year would show a diminution as regards the average of the previous five years. He also found that the number of males over fifteen now in workhouses was less by 2200 than in 1873, and that year showed a decline of one half as compared with 1863 and 1853. The funded wealth was also satisfactory. In June, 1874, the money represented by stock in banks and funds amounted to £67,000,000—an increase of £2,500,000, as compared with the previous years. The deposits he included in these figures amounted to £800,000. Probate duties had also increased, and he deduced from these authoritative facts that undoubtedly increased in Ireland's wealth. The estimated value of the cattle, sheep, and pigs showed an increase of £1,000,000, as compared with five years preceding. He had received a most satisfactory report from Professor Cameron as to the health of the stock in the country. There were now but sixty-nine farmers under restrictions, and the form of foot-and-mouth disease was of the mildest character. In 1862 the number was 4400. His Grace pointed out that the increase in point of numbers arose from greater exportation. Crime had wonderfully decreased—notably in Wexford, where not a single agrarian crime had been committed; but although this was gratifying and encouraging, they must look for the prosperity of Ireland in the peace, order, and veneration for law observed by the general population.

After "Army and Navy" had been given by Lord Lisgar, and responded to by his Grace, the Duke of Abercorn proposed the health of the President, Earl Fitzwilliam, and expressed his belief that if all other noblemen and landed proprietors in Ireland dealt towards their estates as his noble friend had always done towards his they would hear very little of those grievances of which Irishmen complain. Lord Fitzwilliam, in replying, took occasion to remark that in his opinion Ireland of recent years had advanced in matters of agriculture much more rapidly than either Scotland or England.

Lord Carew, Lieutenant of the county, in responding for the three Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Ireland, and Scotland, said that in his opinion if Irishmen would only live more according to the mottoes which adorned the walls of the room—unity, peace, and concord—the prosperity of the country would be more marked and still more rapid.

It is said that as regards the number and the quality of the animals exhibited at this show it was one of the best ever held by the society. The cattle were generally very good, and the sheep, especially the Shropshire and Border Leicesters, not to be excelled. Mr. Brown's bull Aosta carried off the Purdon Challenge Cup, and Lady Pigott was awarded the Purdon Challenge Cup for her short-horned heifers. The show of pigs and poultry was creditable, and the collection of implements, though small, included specimens of all, or nearly all of the most useful kinds.

The reception given to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant by all classes was of the warmest and most enthusiastic character. Notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell during the day, the show was well attended.

The Corporation of Dublin has passed a vote of thanks to Sir John Arnott for his proposal to cleanse the river Liffey, at a cost of £12,000. Sir John has since offered that if the scheme is not found efficacious in a given number of years to withdraw all the machinery and leave the river as it was, without any cost to the city.—The question of the purification of the Clyde has been for some time under consideration. The municipal authorities have been in communication with the Home Secretary, who appears to be favourable to the appointment of a Commission to report on the whole subject. The cost of the inquiry will fall on the towns and villages interested.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL ANNESLEY.

The Right Hon. William Richard, fourth Earl Annesley, Viscount Glerawly and Baron Annesley, of Castle Wellan, in the Peerage of Ireland, one of the Irish representative lords, died suddenly at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the 10th inst. His Lordship was born Feb. 21, 1830, the eldest son of William Richard, third Earl, by Priscilla Cecilia, his second wife, daughter of Hugh Moore, Esq., of Eglantine, in the county of Down, and represented a junior branch of the ancient and noble family of Annesley, of which Viscount Valentia was the head. Lord Annesley was educated at Cambridge, succeeded to the Irish earldom at the death of his father, in 1838, and sat in the House of Commons for Great Grimsby from 1852 to 1857. He was elected a representative peer in 1867. He was not married, and the title devolves on his next brother, Colonel the Hon. Hugh Annesley, late M.P. for the county of Cavan, born Jan. 21, 1831, who served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma.

SIR JOHN WALSHAM, BART.

Sir John James Walsham, Bart., of Knill Court, Herefordshire, died there on the 10th inst. He was born June 6, 1805, the only child of John Garbett Walsham, Esq. (who assumed the name of his maternal ancestors), by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Bodwyrn, in Anglesey. Sir John was educated at Eton, and afterwards on the Continent. In 1835 he was appointed an assistant Poor Law Commissioner, and in 1847 a Poor Law Inspector in the eastern counties, retiring in 1868. He was created a Baronet, Sept. 30, 1831, in consideration of his being the eldest coheiress and representative of General Sir

Thomas Morgan, Bart., who was so created in 1660, and whose baronetcy became extinct in 1768. Sir John was a J. P. and D.L. for the counties of Hereford and Radnor, and, in 1871, High Sheriff of the latter. He married, May 25, 1826, Sarah Frances, second daughter of Mathew Bell, Esq., of Woolington House, Northumberland, by whom (who died Aug. 19, 1857) he had four sons and two daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir John Walsham, second Baronet, M.A., Secretary of Legation at Pekin, formerly Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico and Madrid, was born Oct. 29, 1830, and married, March 5, 1867, Florence, only daughter of the Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C.B., of Parkhurst, Surrey.

THE HON. SIR JAMES LINDSAY.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., Colonel of the Buffs, Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, died at Cranmer House, Mitcham, Surrey, on the 13th inst. This distinguished officer was born Aug. 25, 1815, the second son of James, late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, by Maria Margaret Frances, his wife, only daughter of John Pennington, first Lord Muncaster. After leaving Eton, he entered the Grenadier Guards, March 16, 1832, and served for many years in that regiment. For some time he acted as Inspecting-General of the Foot Guards, and, in 1870, proceeded, on special service, to Canada, receiving in recognition of his conduct therein the insignia of K.C.M.G. He was subsequently appointed Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces, and finally, in April last, General Egerton's successor as Military Secretary. His commission of Major-General bears date March 12, 1861, and that of Lieutenant-General Oct. 10, 1870. He sat for Wigan in the House of Commons from 1845 to 1857, and again from 1859 to 1866. He married, Nov. 6, 1845, Lady Sarah Savile, only daughter of John, third Earl of Mexborough, and had two sons, both deceased, and three daughters, Maud-Isabel, Mabel, and Egidia. The noble family of Lindsay, of which Sir James was a scion, is one of the most illustrious houses in Europe. Its changeable and romantic history has been beautifully told by the present Earl of Crawford in his work "The Lives of the Lindsays," and affords material for more than one chapter of Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."

LADY WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Lady William Russell, who died, on the 10th inst., at her residence in Audley-square, was Elizabeth Ann, the only child of the Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, and the granddaughter of John, first Earl of Moira, by his third wife, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, eldest daughter of Theophilus, ninth Earl of Huntingdon. Her Ladyship, who was born Oct. 2, 1793, was married, June 21, 1817, to Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B., some time Ambassador at Berlin, the second son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, and brother to Earl Russell, K.G. She was left a widow in 1846, with three sons—Francis Charles Hastings, the present Duke of Bedford, Lord Arthur John Edward Russell, M.P. for Tavistock, and Lord Odo William Russell, H.B.M.'s Ambassador at Berlin, late Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Gifted with a high order of intellect, thoroughly well informed, and universally beloved and esteemed, Lady William Russell leaves a void not easily to be filled up in London society, or in the affection and veneration of her family.

BISHOP SUMNER.

The Right Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., retired Bishop of Winchester, died, on the 15th inst., at his residence, Farnham Castle, Surrey. His Lordship was born in 1790, the third son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, Vicar of Kenilworth and Stoneleigh (who died in 1804), by Harriet, his wife, daughter of William Bird, Esq., merchant, of London, and was brother to the late Most Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury. Having received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (where he graduated, B.A. in 1811 and M.A. in 1815), he became Canon of Canterbury and Rector of Abingdon; was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1826, and was translated to the see of Winchester the following year. Bishop Sumner, who retired in 1869, was also Prelate of the Order of the Garter, and Provincial Sub-Dean of Canterbury. He married, in 1816, Jennie Fanny Barnabone, daughter of J. P. Maunoir, M.D., of Geneva, and by her (who died 1849) had issue, with three daughters, four sons—viz., John Maunoir, Rector of Burton, Hants; Charles, of Harescombe Grange, Stroud; Robert, Rector of Brightwell; and George Henry, Rector of Old Alresford.

Rear-Admiral G. G. Randolph has selected Captain N. Bowden-Smith to be his Flag Captain on board the *Narcissus*.